ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,242—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Dec.
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5162	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th ,,
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th ,,
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
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The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.
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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. ROHILLA, 24th January
RUTLEJ, 13th December. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan. RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
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Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

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TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELLA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	9th Dec.
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
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Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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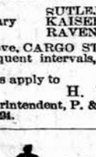
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 3rd, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer
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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

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NOTES:
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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TODAR MAL.
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 8th December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 13th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADEIRA," 1,951 tons, on the 13th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Superior White Dress Gloves, 2 buttons	2 0	2 4
Extra Quality French Kid	3 0	3 6

WHITE CAMBRIC DRESS BOWS.
New Shapes to hand, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 5-8, Rs. 7-8 per doz.
HOSE FOR DRESS WEAR.

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Spun Silk and Embroidered Fronts	2 8	2 12

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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HIGHLAND MALT.
SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12
	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 0	Rs. 31 8
Per gallon	,, 13 4	,, 14 12
	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12
	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH,
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, &C.

WE have now perfected the Formula for our Tan Cream, and can guarantee its superiority. A trial is solicited. Its ease of application, the brilliant result, and its cheapness will recommend it to every user of Brown Leather.

Per Bottle, 8 as.; Per Dozen, Rs. 5.

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'XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS!

IN Great Varieties and Hundreds of Designs, Shapes, and Style to select from. Also Indian Views for Home-sending. Prices suit to all! Before purchasing elsewhere please have an inspection of our selection made from all known houses.

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JUST ARRIVED.
FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
THORPE AND CO.

NEW SHAPES;
FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
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TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
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GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
BAG TOP CAPS, FROM RS 3.

FROM Rs. 6-12.

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SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

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1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
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6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
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POCKET BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
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Made Entirely of Aluminium.
Only One Inch Thick When Closed.
Marvellously Light!
The most Useful Field Glass in Existence.
The Most Useful Companion one can Possess.
High Power,
Splendid Definition,
Superior Achromatic Lenses.

PATRONISED and approved by Officers of all Arms of the Military Service.

HAS received the Unanimous and most Extraordinary Testimony of the English Press as being
THE MOST USEFUL IN EXISTENCE—
Suitable for all purposes.

THE OPERA, FIELD AND MARINE.

THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.

Complete in Soft Leather Case, Rs. 70.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and } CHRISTMAS { Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return of Post, on receipt of Order. } AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS. { Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

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TOILES	TWEEDS
CAMBRICS	SERGES
MUSLINS	GAUZES
CREPONS	SILKS
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TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Singla, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK,
the Company being booked to appear in Calcutta on Friday, December 14th.
COOKE'S CIRCUS,
OPPOSITE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.
TO-NIGHT! FRIDAY!
Last Night but One.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AT 4 P.M.,
LAST MATINEE.
SATURDAY,
Positively the Last Night.
ANOTHER CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME!!
First time of Miss DAISY in her JUGGLING act on HORSEBACK!
First time of a Lady PIERROTS!
First time of the HORIZONTAL BAR!
First time of the BATONDE!
Concluding each Evening with
THE STEEPLE CHASE.
BOX PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.
ZENANA SEATS have been provided.
Mr. COOKE will not hold himself responsible for any DEBT contracted by his Employees.
Sole Proprietor.....FRED. COOKE.

TOWN HALL.

AFTERNOON CONCERT,
ON
SATURDAY, 8TH DECEMBER, 1894,
AT 5-15 P.M.
GIVEN BY MR. R. WENNING,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
MISS PEDRAZA, MISS EVANS, AND MISS DE GA.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano.....March from Tannhauser.....R. Wagner. Arrangement by Liszt. MR. WENNING.
2. Violin ....Fantaisie Appassionata .....Vieuxtemps. MISS PEDRAZA.
3. Songs .....a The Cottage ..... b Devotion..... } R. Schumann. MISS DE GA.
4. Piano.....Tanzweise .....Meyer Helmund. MISS EVANS.
5. Piano.....a Chanson Hongroise .....Dupont. b Caprice Genre Scarlatti ....Paderewski. MR. WENNING.
6. Violin .....a Serenade Espagnole .....Albeniz. b Bolero .....Moszkowski. MISS PEDRAZA.
7. Song .....Couplets de Siebel (Faust).....Ch. Gounod. MISS DE GA.
8. Piano.....Overture Tannhauser .....R. Wagner. MISS EVANS and MR. WENNING.

ADMISSION;—Reserved Seats .....Rs. 2.
Unreserved Seats.....Re. 1.
TICKETS and PLAN at Messrs. ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.
Tickets may also be had at the Doors.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
Will Produce on
THURSDAY, 20TH DEC., at 9-15 P.M., precisely,
JEROME K. JEROME'S one-Act Play,
ENTITLED
"BARBARA,"
AND
CECIL DAY'S Musical Comedy,
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."
Box Office at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES:.
Orchestra Stalls and front row of Dress Circle.....Rs. 4
Other rows of Dress Circle..... " 3
Pit Stalls..... " 2
Pit, &c..... " 1
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LD.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London, on THURSDAY, the 13th December, 1894, at 3 P.M.
J. B. SALISBURY,
Assistant Secretary.

FOR SALE.

THE following MACHINES, in Complete Working Order, are FOR SALE, at Hyderabad, and may be seen on Application to the MANAGER of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., at the Mill premises.

Messrs. CURTIS & SONS'
1 Double Beater Scutcher, 48" wide.
1 Single Beater Scutcher, 48" wide.
2 Drawing Frames of 3 heads and 5 deliveries each.
1 Slubbing Frame of 68 spindles, 10" lift.
Messrs. HETHERINGTON & SONS'
12 Roller and Clearer Carding Engines, 48" wide.
2 Twist Mules of 612 Spindles each, 1 3-8" Gauge.
Messrs. WILLIAM & SMITH'S
2 Winding Frames of 200 Spindles each.
3 Beaming Frames of 501 dents each.
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg. and Wng. Co., Ld.,
J. S. KEAY,
Secy., Treasurer and Agent.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LD.

धी ओम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कोरपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1894, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following purposes:—
I.—To receive and consider the Report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II.—To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III.—To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV.—To Elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their Remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 7th December, 1894.

IN Accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the Inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.
BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

DARK-MAROON Cloth, at Re. 1 8 per yard.
DARK-BLUE Cloth, at " 1 8 "
Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WINES.

PALE GERMAN WINES !
BORDEAUX RED !!
BORDEAUX WHITE !!!
BURGUNDIES !!!!
The Purest and Wholesomest, and Cheapest obtainable. Send for PRICE LIST to
5, 7, 9, BELL LANE,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT
VALLANCE'S VARIETIES
AND
VAUDEVILLE COMBINATION.
Grand Complimentary Benefit
TENDERED TO
MISS RACHEL LOWE,
AND
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
Of the present Season.
FIRST APPEARANCE in India of
MISS KITTY ARMSTRONG,
AND
MISS EVELYN LEICESTER,
Who, in addition to the already Powerful Phalanx of entertainers, will work the Smartest and most Varied programme ever presented to a Bombay audience.
MR. S. STANLEY,
THE POPULAR AMATEUR,
Will give a RECITATION, supported by
Other local Celebrities, who have kindly offered their services for the occasion.
Commence 9-15 P.M.
BOX PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

Y. M. C. A.
PENNY READING,
IN AID OF THE PIANO FUND,
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 7TH DECEMBER, AT 9 P.M.,
AT THE
APOLLO BUNDER ROOMS.
PROGRAMME:

1. Piano Solo....."La Gazelle".....J. Hoffman. Miss WALTON.
2. Song ....."The Little Hero" .....Stephen Adams. Mr. F. J. CLARK.
3. Reading ....."The Hedge Schoolmaster." Mr. E. J. KEANE.
4. Song ....."Home Love".....L. Richardson. Miss CRISP.
5. Reading ..... From Tennyson. Miss FREDOUX.
6. Vocal Duet....."Love Shall never die" F. L. Moir. Messrs. H. E. and A. F. HARRINGTON.

PART II.

1. Violin Solo ....."La Cascade" .....Ade Kontski. Mr. A. MASON.
2. Song ....."Saved by a Child" ....Piccolomini. Miss HUGHES.
3. Recitation..... Mr. T. STEPHENSON.
4. Concertina Solo, "Iola".....P. Royle. Mr. M. T. CARROLL.
5. Song ....."Thy Name" .....George Fox. Mrs. FLYNN. Violin obligato—Mr. A. Mason.
6. Reading ....."Asleep at the Switch." Mr. T. T. WRIGHT.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
AUCTION SALE.

A SALE by Public Auction, commencing at 8 A.M., on MONDAY, the 17th December, 1894, will be held at the General Stores, Hubli, of a large quantity of Surplus and other Unserviceable Stores, consisting of Timber, Rails, Hardware, Rails, Trolleys, Trolly Wheels, Steel and Wooden Sleepers, Office Furniture, Wheel Barrows, Country Carts, W. I. Tanks, Empty Casks and Iron Drums and Tins, Steel and Wrought Iron Scraps and other Articles.
(2). The Special Concessionary Rate of 1-5 pie per Maund per Mile will be allowed for the Carriage of Material purchased over the S.-M. Ry., for one month from the Date of Sale.
TERMS CASH.
H. WEIR,
Offg. Storekeeper.
Storekeepere's Office, Hubli, 1st December, 1894.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER MEGHJEE HANSRAJ has Contracted TO SELL to DAYAL LALJI and LILBAI, Widow of the late LALJI LUKHUMSEY, Administrators of the Estate of the said LALJI LUKHUMSEY, the Undivided Moiety or Half Share, belonging to the said Thucker Meghjee Hansraj in the following Property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the West side of Chambharwada 1st Row or Khuduck Street, otherwise called Israil Moholla Cross Lane, in the Sub-District of Bombay, and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 257 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos 980, 1061, 1055, 1499, and 1409, old Survey Nos. 309 and 340, 326, & 327, new survey No. 3-2873, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under B Ward No. 1723, street Nos. 30-32, and bounded on or towards the East by Israil Mohola, on or towards the West by Khuduck Street, on or towards the North by the property of Vurdhaman Jetsey, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Rahimtoola Dhunji, and partly by the property of Kessowji Jadowjee, and which said premises have been and are now in the occupation of the abovementioned purchasers and the tenants of the abovementioned vendor and purchasers.
All persons having any claim against the said Undivided Moiety or Half Share of the Said Thucker Meghji Hansraj in the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in Writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 Days from the date hereof, otherwise the said Purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered to have been Waived.—Dated this 6th Day of December, 1894.
BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchasers's Attorneys.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!!!
'Xmas Series.
Folding Series.
Relief Series.
Fancy Shape Series.
Comic Series.
Hand-painted Series.
Fold Silk Series.
Ivory Souvenir.
Hand-painted Opals.
Princess Series.
From Ans. 2 to Rs. 7 each.
MORENAS & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.
In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.
Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.
Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE: 4 Annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building, Fort

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT BOUZALINE BILLIARD BALLS. We recommend these as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only half the Price. Sole Agents:—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

XMAS BAZAR.—Those wishing to Buy TOYS, DOLLS, Presents should first See our Latest Novelties at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Rampart Row.

NEW TIES, Knots and Bows per s. s Kaiser-I-Hind, Peninsular and Ganges.—Grandest Selection. Splendid Value for Cash. Washing Scarves: a Speciality.—BATLIBOI and VIRJEE, opposite the Novelty, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE at Rs. 1-4 and 1-2 per lb., respectively. FRESH CONSIGNMENTS, with other Select descriptions of TEAS from General Younghusband's Celebrated Garden in the Kangra Valley. Flavor Choice. Purity Guaranteed.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay, MORTON MAJU and Co.

LANOWLI.—Large, Well-furnished BUNGALOW, TO BE LET, from 1st December. Apply "Hills," care of this Office.

A LADY and CHILD WANTS Board and Lodging at a Short distance from any of the Schools in Fort. Apply "L. A.," care of this Office.

HIGH GROWN CEYLON TEA.—ROSE ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-12; Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4; and Pekoe, Re. 1 per lb. The daily increasing Demands for these Teas prove their Superior quality and Moderate Price.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

100 Foot CIRCUS TENT, FOR SALE, Cheap. Must be Sold. Apply at COOKE'S CIRCUS, opposite the Railway Station.

DR. WANTED, for a Steamer, going to BUSHIRE, Apply Dr. MUNDAY, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, for a Local Mill, a thoroughly competent WEAVING MASTER. Salary according to qualifications. Apply 39, care of this paper.

COOKED HAM, in Slices, Rs. 2-4 per lb. BACON and CHEESE, on Cut, Re. 1 per lb. FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Rs. 2 per tin. TEA: My own Special Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street (East side), facing Royal Insurance Company.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

LAMP AND PLATE MATS of Stout Paper Mache, Round. The Latest Novelty, with Designs of Flowers and Landscapes, etc., 6 As., 12 As. Re. 1, Re. 1-8.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR ate Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for Friends at Home. Native State Stamps, 10 Varieties, for 8 as.; 15 for 12 as.; 20 for 1 Re.; 30 for 2 Rs.; 40 for Rs. 3-8; 50 for Rs. 4-8; 75 for Rs. 7; 100 for Rs. 10; and 150 for Rs. 30. Exceptionally good value.—BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co., 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, opposite J. Neuberg.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address "X.Y.Z." care of this Office.

WE have a large and varied Stock of Indian Art Wares and Curios suitable for Home Presentation, at moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street, Fort.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, The BEST in India and yet the Cheapest: * Rs. 21, ** Rs. 23 per dozen. F. FISCHER and Co., Agents, Retail Agents, D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market.

FOR SALE.—Neat well-formed SAILING BOAT, length 22-5, beam 5 ft. 8, China rig, two masts, lead keel; will hold eight. Price: Rs. 600. "R. H.," care of this Office.

FOR SALE, at the MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS, Tardeo, 10 Boilers of Messrs Hicks Hargreave's make, 32 feet long and 7 feet in Diameter, certified for 110 lbs. pressure, and in working order. Apply at the above Mill.

FOR SALE.—Very Elegant and Well-finished New English-built Miniature Canoe-shaped LANDAUS and New and Second-hand VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by Windower and Co., Ld., London. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

'XMAS HAMS! 'XMAS HAMS!! Our Stock of 'Xmas Hams has been Selected for us by our Agents with the greatest care, and we Guarantee their freshness and quality. These Hams are quite different from those sold at Low Prices in the Market as Best. Orders promptly executed.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

CAPTAIN L. F. DE V. STOKES says:—"I have been most comfortably looked after and well fed at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar. The Proprietor exceedingly Attentive and Courteous."

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather, and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lohagur, and Visapur Forts, and all other places of interest, are supplied with Tongas, Ponies, and other Requisites on Short notice. Apply to the Propritror.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

LEATHER MACHINES. Unequalled for Superiority, Strength and Durability. SEWS from FINEST to ¾ inch-thick LEATHER.—THE SINGER Co., Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

PEARSE & Co.'s BREAD is very Sweet, Delicately-flavoured with Malt Extract, quite free from acidity, highly digestive and not like many others, almost flavourless. Please note the only Address, Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY.—Howard's ART OF RECKONING, Rs. 5, 2, and 1. CASSELL and Co., London; THACKER and Co., Bombay. FREE LECTURES by the AUTHOR, in the TENT, BORI BUNDER, near the GAIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING, at 4-30 and 8 P.M.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-4. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
FROM the 10th instant our OFFICES will be in HUMMUM STREET, No. 1, Fort.
W. H. NEBEL & Co.

BRITISH INDIA S. NAV. COMPANY, LD.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
FIRST CLASS Return Tickets between Bombay and Kurrachee will be issued at the specially REDUCED RATES of Rupees SIXTY for the CHRISTMAS Holidays.
Steamers leave Bombay every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, arriving in Kurrachee on Friday, Saturday and Monday. Return Steamers leave Kurrachee every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Bombay on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay.
AND
McIVER MACKENZIE & Co., Kurrachee.
Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
NOTICE.
CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen; and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

NOTICE.
GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.
WATER-SUPPLY WORKS.
TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer of Mysore upto 4 p.m. of the 10th January, 1895, at the Public Offices, Bangalore, for the Supply *en bloc* of PIPES, VALVES, &c., &c., required for the Works given below, according to Specification, Copies whereof can be had from the Chief Engineer's Office, Bangalore, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Copy:—
(1) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply o Mysore City.
(2) Additional Distribution of Water to Mysore City.
(3) Rising and Delivery Mains for Water-supply of Bangalore City.
(4) Distribution of Water to Bangalore City.
2. Each Tender must be on the printed Form attached to the Specification, and must be addressed to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, Bangalore, and be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for Water-supply Materials."
3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of half per cent. of the Contract amount or amounts in Currency Notes, Bank Bills, or Government of India Securities, made payable to the Chief Engineer of Mysore, and every such Tender not accompanied by such Deposit will be rejected.
4. Tenders will be opened by the Chief Engineer or his Head Assistant at the Public Offices, Bangalore, at 4 o'clock P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1895, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and will be finally disposed of by the 28th January, 1895, when the Deposits of all unaccepted Tenders will be returned.
5. The Chief Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the Tenders, without assigning any reason for so doing.
6. Each Tenderer will be required within 30 Days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender or Tenders shall have been notified to him, or to his agent, to furnish the Security mentioned in the Specification, and at his own charge and expense to execute a Deed of Contract, to be prepared or approved of by the Solicitors appointed therefor by the Government, on the basis of his Tender or Tenders, where upon his Deposit, if any, will be returned.
7. Every Tenderer who should fail to furnish su Security and to execute such Deed of Contract, as aforesaid ithin the time above specified for that purpose, shall forfeit t e Deposit money to the Government of Mysore, as liquidated damages, and his Tender or Tenders will, in such case, be considered as having been finally abandoned; and the Chief Engineer will thereupon at such time or times, in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he may think fit, arrange for the fulfilment by any other person or persons of the Contract undertaken by the defaulter, who will be held liable, irrespective of the forfeiture aforesaid, for all damages, loss, costs, charges, and expenses arising from or by reason of such failure and a rangement as aforesaid.
8. All further needful information may be had on application at this Office.
C. BOWEN, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer of Mysore.
Bangalore, November 13th, 1894.

WANTED.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
WANTED, immediately, a PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR and RETOUCHER, thoroughly Experienced and Well up in Portraiture. Must be accustomed to High Class Work. Only Competent persons need apply, with Specimens and References, to "L. D. C.," care of
MESSRS. THACKER & Co., LD.,
Bombay.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS WANTED.
THE BENGAL and NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY requires some ASSISTANT ENGINEERS temporarily, for Survey Work. Applications should be sent to AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, Gorakhpur, stating salary required.

FOR SALE.

"BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB."
6 PER CENT. DEBENTURES.
SOME Now AVAILABLE Rs. 1,000 Each.
For terms, etc.,
Apply to SECRETARY.

A SALE of WORK in aid of the Fund for Building Rooms for a Girls' Home in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association, will be held in the Town Hall (not at the Wilson College as before stated) as follows:—
FRIDAY, December 14, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.
SATURDAY, December 15, for Purdah Ladies only, 3 to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, for General Public, 4 p.m. till 10-30 p.m.
Further particulars will be announced.
Donations of Work thankfully received by Mrs. CLARK, Honorary Secretary, Parel.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)
COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)
CARPETS, BATH TUBS.
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.
CEYLON TEA,
FOLDING TABLES.
TRAVELLING BATHS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £140,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms to be learned on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—
If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } " ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } " ¼th "
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., ((Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
FRESH Consignments to Hand of MESSRS. BRUCE & COMPANY'S (LIMITED)
SOUPS, BEEF ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, &c., &c., &c.:—
MULLIGATAWNY SOUP (Clear and Thick)—
at Rs. 8 per doz. Tins of 1 lb. each.
GRAVY SOUP " " " " "
JULIENNE " " " " "
KIDNEY " " " " "
CONSOMME " " " " "
BEEF PUREE " " " " "
TOMATO " " " " "
CRESSY " " " " "
PALESTINE " " " " "
VERMICELLI " " " " "
BEEF TEA " " " " "
SOUP & BOUILLI (Clear and Thick) " " " " "
ESSENCE OF BEEF—
at R

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mgc	5,000 / 2,000 / 3,000	100 / 100 / 100	75 / 10 / 50	10. p.c.	165 / 120 / 60
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			100
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60 nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,010xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	227½
Bhowmuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	1550	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	137½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	132½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,260
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	105
Art	150	8,500	500	80	1,190
French	380	500	500	25	400xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	112½
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Motiwalla Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	50
Surat City Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	12	200
Vikart	...	1,000	100	90	1,110

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	246
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	645
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	43
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	19 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	730
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	393
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,490
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	305
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	870
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	615
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	560
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	403
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	25	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	395
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,065xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	403
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,295
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	150
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1010
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	200
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Manekjee	1,000	1,038	1,000	40	765
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	174
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	980
Madras United	338	1,000	1,000	100	2,850
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,880
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	157½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,010
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	485
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,320xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,385xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	390
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	605
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 / 7½	250
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	120
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,275
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,550
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	270
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	320
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Mahuranee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	129
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	3,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,010
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	80
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	25

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	29-4	
Gold Leaf	"	28-10	Nominal,
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-8	"
Do. do. new	"	28-8	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-11	
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-10	
Sovereigns	"	18-6	
Do. Drazons	"	13-5	
Silver	"	93	
Do. 17½	"	93-4	
Carolas	"	202-8	
Mexican	"	185-8	
Five Franc Pieces	"	200-8	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sale of Work, St. George's Hospital, 4 to 7 p.m.
Cooke's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Vallance's Variety Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9-15 p.m.
Ordinaries, Gymkhana Sky Races.
University Previous Examination Results.
Rovers Football Club Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Penny Readings, 9 p.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S *Dock*.—The steamers Satrunjee, Europa, and Zuari left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Nubia left the dock yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Yacht Club on Thursday, the 13th instant, instead of Monday, the 17th.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day, the 7th instant.

STEALING A SOLDIER'S GURNSEYS.—Mr. Sanders-Slater yesterday fined one Mendosa Kaitan, a Native Christian, Rs. 25, for stealing four gurnseys belonging to a soldier.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Porbunder, and Cutch Mandvee, per extra s. s. Kapurthala, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 8th inst.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be races next Saturday, the 8th instant. Entries for yachts closing at noon to-day, and for ships' boats at noon on the day of the race.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE DIGNITARIES.—The Raja of Balaspa, accompanied by twenty followers, and the Raja of Phalpu, with seventeen followers, arrived here on Wednesday, and are putting up, respectively, at Grant Road and Warden Road.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November were 4,427, daily average 148, total of new admissions 1,951, number of children vaccinated, 162. New admissions—Parsees, 1,120 ; Hindus, 667 ; and other castes, 164.

TRUANTS ON BOARDSHIP.—Constable Flanagan yesterday charged J. Hughes and P. Brannigan, articled seamen on board the s.s. Brinkburn, with being absent without leave. Evidence of Captain George Jacob, commander of the vessel, having been recorded, Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered them to forfeit their two days' wages, and pay in equal shares the expenses of the prosecution.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A YOUNG WIDOW.—Baboo Bapoo, residing at Gilder Street, has reported to the police that his niece, Bhagirtee, aged sixteen years, who has been a widow for the last four years, left Shivlall Motilal Mill, on Wednesday noon, to go home for her midday meal, and has not since been heard of. She had on her person ornaments of the value of Rs. 7,

INFRINGEMENT OF THE OPIUM ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bapuji Mahadev was charged by Mr. Fuzoollah Khan, chief inspector, Opium Department, with having in his possession more than two tolas of opium without a license from the Collector. Accused came from Baroda yesterday morning, and did not know the rules. He was, however, fined Rs. 5.

ENTERTAINMENT.—We would invite the attention of our readers to the programme given elsewhere of the Penny Readings, to be held at the Apollo Bunder Rooms of the Y. M. C. A., this evening, at 9 o'clock. The readings and recitation to be given will be pleasantly varied by vocal and instrumental music rendered by several well-known amateurs. The fee for admission being only eight annas, there is every reason to anticipate a full house.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Pheroze H. Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, Muggon Kisson was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of gold given to him by Dewjee Mooljee for making some ornaments. The accused had absconded and a warrant was issued against him. He was subsequently arrested, and placed before the magistrate, who found him guilty, and sentenced him to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening, at 5-30 :—

March	To the Front.....Hume.
Overture	The Exiles.....Gassner.
Valse	The Dancing Girl.....Coote.
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus..Caryll.
Song	Love's Old Sweet Song.....Molloy.
Polka	Le Cavalier.....Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A COMPLAINANT FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, yesterday, Punamchand Motiwas brought up under arrest in lieu of a warrant obtained against him by Hira Virchand, a gold smith, for theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 600. It was found that the complainant had obtained the warrant under the impression that accused would give him some portion of the ornaments given him by a third party. The complainant having to admit that the complainant was not *bona fide*, his Worship fined him Rs. 25, and ordered the amount to be paid to the accused as compensation. The accused was discharged.

THE BROKER-NUISANCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stanford charged thirteen Hindu brokers with creating a disturbance in a public place, in that they on Wednesday last collected at Shaik Memon Street, in a crowd, and obstructed the traffic. The accused assembled together with several others in the street and were calling out rates and prices. About two to three hundred people collected there, and a police havildar and four sepoys went up, and arrested whoever they could lay their hands on. Mr. Spencer, pleader, who represented seven of the accused, said that the prosecution must show some facts to prove that the accused were among the crowd, and also that they took part in the disorderly behaviour complained of. The magistrate fined the whole of the accused except one, remarking that it was not necessary to prove what each individual member was doing ; so long as they were part of a crowd that behaved disorderly, they were each guilty. They were each fined Rs. 3.

SALE OF WORK AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The sale of work in support of the funds of the All Saints Sisters, who are working in Bombay, the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, the Cathedral High School, Fort, the European General Hospital, the J. J. Hospital, the Bai Motlibai's Hospital for Women and Children, and other charitable institutions, was commenced yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow from 4 to 7 p. m. The articles for sale, which comprise children's clothing, fancy work, cushions, dolls, and other things for Christmas presents, had been gratuitously supplied by friends of the Sisters in England. Besides the laudable object for which the sale has been started, the articles are marked at such low prices, and the business has been so ably conducted by different stall-holders that it is sure to meet with success. The fancy goods are arranged to the best advantage in four stalls, which are managed by the following ladies :—(1) Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, assisted by Misses Empson and Thompson ; (2) Mrs. Dimmock and Mrs. Deane ; (3) Mrs. De Coetlogon and Mrs. Crommelin ; (4) Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Slater, assisted by Mrs. Oliver. There was also a refreshment stall, which was managed by Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Maconachie.

CEREMONY AT RUTLAM.—A correspondent writes :—On Wednesday (28th ultimo) Col. D. W. K. Barr, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, performed the ceremony of unveiling the inscription stone of a donation made by Seth Chandmall of Rutlam (Western Malwa Agency and Agar Central India Horse Banker) in aid of the erection of a new operating room in the Residency Charitable Hospital at Indore, in memory of his late father Seth Deepchand. Among those who honoured the occasion by their presence were :—Col., Mrs., and Miss Barr, Dr. Caldicote, Residency Surgeon, Indore, and Chief Medical Officer Central India, Captain Newmarch, A. G. G. 1st Assistant, Lieutenant Bannerman, 2nd Assistant to the A. G. G., Surgeon in attendance to the European soldiers of the Station, Vakil to H. H. the Maharaja Sindhia, Rai Bahadur Pandit Bala Prasad, late Superintendent Railway Police, Mir Munshi to the A. G. G., Dr. B. V. Bhagvat, the 1st Assistant Surgeon, and a number of native sahukars and other gentlemen of the place. The Agent to the Governor-General, with Mrs. and Miss Barr, arrived punctually at half-past eight, and was received at the entrance by Dr. Caldicote and Seth Chandmall. All having taken their seats, the Agent to the Governor-General, before formally unveiling the stone, delivered a long and eloquent speech, in the course of which he warmly thanked the Seth for the keen interest he took in works of charity, saying there could be no better way of perpetuating the memory of the deceased. He dwelt at some length on the innumerable benefits afforded by that institution to the poor sufferers of that part of the country. The Residency Charitable Hospital, he said, since its very establishment by Dr. Beamont, was making a rapid progress, and stood foremost among other institutions of its kind in Central India. He hoped that under the careful management of its present medical officer Surgeon.-Lt.-Col. Caldicote it would not be backward in maintaining its well-earned position. The A. G. G. then, in a few fitting terms, described the loyalty of the Seith and his family to the British Raj, his long familiarity with the European community of the Agency and the good-will and satisfaction of the political officers he earned as a Government banker. In conclusion, Col. Barr again thanked the Seth for his generous contribution by saying that it was a great boon to minister the wants of humanity and that it was an example worth being imitated by the other well-to-do gentry of Central India. The Seth, in reply, cordially thanked the Agent to the Governor-General, in a few eloquent words, for the honour bestowed on him by his (A. G. G.'s) graceful presence on the occasion, and for the fitting terms in which he spoke of him and his family. The A. G. G. then, with his own hand unveiled the stone, bearing the following inscription:—"A donation of one thousand rupees was presented in aid of the erection of this operating room by Chandmall Seth of Rutlam in memory of his father Deepchand—1894." After the distribution of attar, pan, and garlands of flowers the proceedings were brought to a close.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLICE OFFICER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, commenced the hearing of the case, in which John Charles Bath, an engine turner, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, charges Inspector Good with assaulting him on the night of the 19th ultimo. There is a counter-charge against Mr. Bath of refusing to pay the legal fare to a hack victoria driver, and assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. De Souza and Mr. Sealy, pleaders, appeared for the Inspector, the accused in the first case.

John Charles Bath, in his information, stated : On the night of the 19th of November last I was returning from the Elphinstone Circle in the Fort to my home, Berkley Place, Byculla. On the way, being tired, I fell asleep in the victoria, which I had hired for the purpose of my journey home, and did not awake until I was aroused by the gharry stopping, when I found I was outside the compound of the Fitzgerald Hotel. I alighted, and offered the driver annas twelve, being his proper fare. He refused it, and demanded Re 1-4. The time I left the Circle was about 1-15 a.m., and the time I returned to Byculla about 1-45 a.m. After my refusal to pay Re. 1-4 the gharrywalla went inside the hotel compound. I followed him. Shortly afterwards the gharrywalla came up to me with Constable Good, of the Bombay Police. He (Constable Good) asked me why I had not paid the gharrywalla. I explained the facts, when he replied "There is too much of this sort of thing going on," and hit me on the mouth. I struck him back, although I was almost helpless, having had one arm fractured and the other dislocated, at Secunderabad, on the 20th October last. My left arm was even at this time encased in bandages. After I had struck him, he took off his coat, and commenced to beat me. Mr. Seager who lives in the compound, dragged him off me, and asked him not to hurt me, as both my arms were useless. I then ran away to a block of buildings, known as Sankli Terrace. He pursued me with several native sepoys, whom he had collected. I rushed up to the second floor, but was dragged down by Constable Good and his assistants, notwithstanding my shouts for assistance. I was then placed in a victoria, Constable Good, accompanying me and driven off to the chowkee at the Mazagon Police Station, the said Constable Good continuously assaulting me all the way there. Upon arrival at the chowkee (being almost insensible through the ill-treatment I had received), I was locked up. Between 4 and 5 a.m., as I believe, Inspector Grey came round to the cells, and finding the condition in which I was, immediately took me to the St. George's Hospital himself. There it was found that the fracture of my left arm had been united, and it swelled up again as on the occasion of the original fracture. I had to endure intense pain for some hours. I was covered with marks on my legs and shoulders, and they have not entirely gone yet. I was detained at the Hospital until the 26th November, and am even now not well.

On being examined by Mr. Roughton, Bath besides, recapitulating the story narrated above, said that he was thrown down twice by Inspector Good outside the compound of Fitzgerald Hotel, and was kicked and knocked by him on the shoulders, ribs, and shins. The marks on the shins, now shown, were the result of kicks by the Inspector. While Mr. Seager held Inspector Good, witness ran away to Sankli Terrace, which was about forty yards off. Witness knew all the people residing in the Sankli Terrace. It was tenanted by railway people. Mr. Schneider lived on the top floor, and Mr. Little on the bottom floor. Witness had been there about two or three minutes, when the Inspector came up with two sepoys and the gharrywalla. Witness hid himself behind the screened rooms, occupied by Mr. Schnieder. The Inspector commenced hammering and knocking him about on the verandah, and having dragged him downstairs by the legs, thrashed him with a piece of screen, which was broken in the struggle. Witness bled from the nose and mouth, and there were still blood stains on the staircase. The Inspector then put him in the victoria, and conveyed him to the chowkee, hammering and knocking him all the way. He asked for mercy, but he thrashed him all the more, and, having locked him, left. Witness had to remain in the hospital for eight days, and his arm was resplinted. He had to pay Rs. 8 in the hospital, and besides he lost his wages for eight days. While he was in the hospital, the Inspector visited him thrice, and asked him to overlook the case, because of his (Good's) wife and children, when witness replied that he had nothing to do with him until he would come out of the hospital.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Souza, witness said that, before being engine turner, he was fireman, and before that a gymnasium instructor, and an athlete. He had no medals. He was not a boxer or a pugilist, but he had some experience in boxing. He had hurt his arms by falling off a trapeze on the 20th October, at Secunderabad. When he came to Bombay on the 26th October he had not his arms in splints. He was not a teetotaller. He occasionally drank but not to excess. On Tuesday he was drinking in the Connaught Club with a friend of his. On the night in question he left Berkley Place, at 11-30, and went to the Ordnance Mess, where he had no drink, the bar being closed. Witness had two full pegs of liquor that night, between 6 and 8 p. m., but nothing before and nothing after that time. The liquor had no effect on him, because there was too much soda in it. Good struck him without asking any explanation from him or without witness' saying a word. Witness did not know where he had struck Good, but Good showed him a cut on the mouth, and he (Good) staggered back when he received the blow. Witness did not call out for assistance while running away. He asked Good to forgive him, because he was enraged on being struck. There were two stairs of the house to which he ran, and, although he saw Good coming, he did not run by the other stairs. Witness admitted he had stated nothing in his information about his being assaulted in the Sankli Terrace, and his statement in the information about asking for assistance was incorrect. While being dragged downstairs, Good followed him, and, stooping over him, punched him in the face.

The cross-examination of the witness was not finished, when the case was adjourned to the 15th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

Friday, 8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Kershaw.

SEVERE earthquakes have been experienced along the Southern Coast of Chili, killing over a hundred people ; while a still larger number have perished in the floods caused by a cloudburst which devastated the country near Valencia, Venezuela. An earthquake, accompanied by volcanic eruption, occurred, on October 15th, at an Island in the New Hebrides group. The lava destroyed the native villages on one side of the Island, and a large number of natives sought refuge on board the English war vessel Dart, which was cruising off the coast.

DEADLY FOES to Phœbe's itch and Indian Ring Worm are HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE and Agua Indicata. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the after is used for the Disease when situated on tender skins. Each As. 6 only, of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE CONGRESS PREPARATIONS.

PREPARATIONS are being very energetically pushed on for the reception and accommodation of the delegates that will assemble in Madras at the end of the month from every province and from every district, throughout the Empire. Sufficient funds have been collected and are being spent in order that Madras might show herself worthy of the illustrious guests it will be her duty to entertain. Since the meeting of the Congress was last held here, seven years have rolled by, and during the interval the Congress has developed in all ways, and the scale of preparations has therefore to be proportionately large. Madras cannot wield the pecuniary resources of other provinces, and what is achieved elsewhere by wealth and influence, has to be done here by energy, and public spirit. A Committee was formed in August last, and the general organization then set on foot was so wide and complete that it committed every district and every town in the interior to the central Committee in Madras. The secretaries placed themselves in communication with the District Committees, and their response, in most instances, was earnest and prompt. In the city of Madras, the early operations of the Committee were directed to making the movement intelligible to the masses—to the artizans and ryots, and to the shopkeepers and bankers. The first requirement was to enlist the sympathy of these classes, and if that was done, the rest,—the collection of funds, and the election of delegates, and the rest—were easy. With this in view, select men of intelligence, possessing persuasive power and tact for organization, were deputed to explain the objects and the scope of the Congress, how it was a unique movement, trying in its ultimate result to augment the prosperity of the country—what benefits it had already conferred upon the people, and what further benefits could flow from it when the petitions of the Congress come to be granted. The attempt succeeded and evoked everywhere real enthusiasm and love for the cause. The lawyers and journalists are the chief materials usually pressed into service in our political movements. But this time, our men tried how far political knowledge had diffused itself among the other classes, and it must be said that they have met with encouraging results. The merchants and the shopkeepers have shown a very proper appreciation of this movement and have readily co-operated with the lawyers and the journalists. It is the privilege of these classes in all well-ordered countries to play a prominent part in all national movements, and although in this country they have been hitherto content with a subordinate position, it will not be long before they will occupy the place due to their intelligence, influence and usefulness. It is wonderful how every conceivable species of organisation has lent itself to secure the object of the Committee. The most novel,—and we may add,—the most effective feature of this year's organisation is what is known as house-to-house collection by which the Committee received contributions from hundreds of individuals in small sums often not exceeding one rupee and going down even to an anna. The reports of elections and the collection of funds that have been printed in these columns from time to time bear testimony to the deep interest manifested by those classes, in particular, of whose timidity and ignorance, we at one time used to hear much—we mean, the industrial and the agricultural classes. In fact, the whole Presidency has been astir for the last four months, and everywhere among intelligent men, the chief topic of conversation has been the Congress. Madras has already acquired a reputation as the best organised and the most energetic of the Provinces in the country, and it is expected that her efforts on behalf of the coming Congress will meet with such striking success that the representatives of other provinces will return to their respective places with their esteem and respect for their Madras brethren considerably enhanced.

We have no idea now what would be even the approximate number of delegates that would attend the Congress. There is no doubt that the Presidency of Madras will swamp the Congress by the overflowing number of its delegates. Meetings have been held hitherto by a hundred towns and associations, and many more are yet to be held. Being within a tempting distance of the place where the Congress assembles, and having been stirred by persistent and well-directed efforts, the various stations in the interior seem to be vying with one another in sending out the largest contingents possible. The Congress has no definite constitution, and the only limit to the number of the delegates has been in many places the number of local celebrities willing to go to Madras.

The delegates will be the guests of the Madras Committee. Grand preparations are being made for their proper accommodation and for their comforts being attended to during their stay in this city. They will be accommodated in the bungalows taken up by the Committee on the Landon's Gardens and in the sheds built therefor. The Committee have been able to secure four good houses with very extensive grounds on the Poonamallee Road for the lodging and boarding of delegates. The gardens are so near one another that they may be said to form one continuous camp. A pravilion is in course of construction to hold the meetings under. The dimensions have been fixed at 180 by 110 feet. It will be 19,800 square feet in area inclusive of the path ways, and is designed to accommodate 3,500 persons ; galleries will be put up in three lines, each line sufficiently broad to accommodate two rows of chairs. Under this arrangement, about 1,400 persons could be accommodated on the galleries and about 1,800 persons in the pit. The central platform, 40 by 30, would give space for about 150 persons. The estimated cost of the pavilion is Rs. 1,300 and of the galleries Rs. 1,200. Very likely the total cost would exceed the estimates. During the course of the construction of the pavilion, it was inspected by the President, the Engineer, and the Health Officer of the Madras Municipality, and certain suggestions made by them in regard to the sanitation and conservancy of the place have been adopted. The bungalow in the Landon's Gardens will provide accommodation for the President of the Congress and for about ten other gentlemen. The two other gardens placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rungiah Naidu and by Mr. Elialwar Naidu will be utilized as the lodgings of the delegates coming from other Presidencies. A foot path six feet wide has been cut out from the Chetput Railway Station to the bungalows to enable delegates alighting at Chetput to walk up to their lodgings. The garden houses situated next to the Chetput Railway Station are considered sufficient to accommodate delegates from Bombay, Poona, and the Mahratta country. The other garden house of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rungiah Naidu known as West End, would provide ample accommodation for delegates from Bengal, North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

For the accommodation of delegates from our own Presidency, the Committee have put up, in the Landon's Gardens, two rows of sheds with a central space of thirty feet to permit of a road being laid out. Each row consists of two blocks separated from each other by a space of thirty feet. Each block consists of a series of partitions 30 feet by 14, and each partition consists of a central room 14 by 14 providing sleeping accommodation for four delegates and a verandah in front. These sheds and tents can accommodate about 320 delegates at the most, and if more accommodation be wanted, it would be necessary to put up more sheds of the kind described.

The out-houses attached to the buildings in the Landon's Gardens are more or less serviceable as kitchens for the delegates putting up in the buildings therein. For the delegates who will be accommodated on the grounds of the Gardens, two kitchens, each 20 by 20 feet, are being put up. They will be enclosed by masonry walls to a height of 6 feet. Red Hills water will be introduced in the compound at three or four places. Troughs will be constructed which will allow of 24 persons bathing simultaneously. The President of the Municipality has kindly consented to lay out the pipes departmentally, the Committee bearing only the cost of labour and transit of the materials to and fro. The delegates are required to pay Rs. 10 as their fee, and on payment of Rs. 5 they will be provided with boarding and lodging for the session.

As for arrangements for the feeding of the delegates, no effort will be spared to make them as acceptable as possible to the delegates. A very respectable resident of Madras well acquainted with our countrymen of the Bombay Presidency, has been entrusted with the duty of looking after the wants of the delegates from Gujarat and the Mahratta country. In other parts of the compound, special accommodation will be made for the Smartha, and Vishnava Brahmins of Southern India, and for the non-Brahmin community observing caste distinctions and for Sudras and Christians. Each group will have separate accommodation for cooking and for dining, and other arrangements in respect of caste scruples will also be made. The special convenience of a number of Bengalee delegates who live in European fashion and who are accustomed to dine like Europeans will also be provided for around the encampment, and generally to look after their wants during their stay in our midst, a number of young men, mostly graduates and undergraduates of the University, have been entertained as volunteers. When the advertisement went forth inviting young men to serve as volunteers in the Congress camp, there was a great rush of them, and when the day for final selection came, it became a matter of difficulty whom to accept and whom to refuse. It was painful in most cases to decline the offer of these young men at present, about three hundred hands have been taken on, subject to a further weeding out.

It was originally proposed to supply delegates with carriages to drive to the Landon's Gardens from the places of alighting, but on second thoughts, however the idea had been given up, the Committee finally agreeing to engage special trains for the purpose. The delegates coming by the South India Railway can well alight at Chetput and walk over to the camp. Those arriving by the Madras Railway will be received at the Station and conveyed to Rajah Sir Savala Ramasamy Moodeliar's choultry whence they will be conveyed by special train to Chetput every day at 9 a.m., from the 24th December.

As for seats at the meeting place, and elsewhere, the Committee have arranged with contractors. Bentwood chairs will be supplied at the pavilion, while at the sheds, the delegates will be supplied with cedarwood garden chairs manufactured at the Madras Penitentiary, as also teakwood cots and coir mattresses.

The work of the Congress is being done by a thorough division of labour. A number of Committees have been appointed to take charge of particular branches of work, and their energy and hard work promise unprecedented success to the coming Congress.—The *Hindu*.

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 6TH OF DECEMBER, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN S

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DROPPINGS, FLY, OILY COTTON, WASTE, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned goods, on account of the Concerned, and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers, at the under-mentioned places, on the following Days :—

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., at the Hindoostan S. W. & M. Company, Limited, Mahaluxmee :—
On account and at the risk of Messrs. H.E. Bode & Sons—
Oily cotton No. 2.
On account and at the risk of Cursetjee Dorabji Vacha—
Large and small broken cops.
On account of the concerned—
A quantity of droppings, Nos. 1 and 2, oily cotton, waste, fly, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Indian M. Company, Limited, Mahaluxmee—
On account and at the risk of Messrs. H. E. Bode and Sons—
Oily cotton, No. 2.
On account and risk of Mr. Cursetjee Dorabjee Vacha—
Large and small broken cops.
On account of the concerned—
A quantity of droppings, Nos. 2 & 3, oily cotton, waste, fly, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 7, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property at Malabar Hill, on account and risk of Ruttonbai, wife of Cowasjee Bhickajee, and others, which was to take place on the 10th instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,
On account and risk of Joseph Hajee Giga—
4 cases buttons.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful C B pony, about 13-2, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office brougham.
1 nearly new victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 iron grey Arab galloway, 14 hands, 5 years, goes well in harness.
1 Jafferabad cow in milk with calf, giving 10 seers of milk daily.
The property of Colonel F. C. St. JOHN, going home—
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding, 15-1, very handsome, perfectly quiet, a perfect Infantry charger, stands any firing, an excellent ladies' horse.
The property of Brigade-Surgeon Lt.-Col. GALLOWAY—
1 handsome strong bay waler gelding, rising 7 15-2, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 strong English-built dog-cart, high wheel, in very good order, by "Miles."
1 set of brass-mounted single harness.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 7, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 8th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, near the Share Bazaar, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, crockery and glassware, plated ware, ebonized cottage pianoforte, first-rate oleographs, wind-proof lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Mr. CHARLES STEWART.
The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Thana, beyond the Protestant Church, in the bungalow lately occupied by E. J. O'Brien, Esq., the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, Brussel's carpets, &c.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES.

On MONDAY the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close accounts,—

10	boxes	vino de champagne carte Rose at Vix Bara.
6	,,	champagne sparkling gold.
6	,,	do. sparkling cabinet extra cuvee.
12	,,	barac wine of Bordeaux.
4	,,	grape wine (white).
9	,,	do. (white).
2	,,	sparkling hock.
2	,,	do. moselle.
8	,,	red portwine from Portugal.
8	,,	white port wine from Portugal.
7	,,	sherry from Spain.
4	,,	hogshead of Bordeaux claret.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
1 double-barrel breech-loading gun.
1 ebonized grand cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Lekhraj Joharimull, of Delhi—
7-K B D—650—1 case 20 Ps. woollen flannel.
5-K B D—668—1 case 2 Ps. woollen flannel.
On account of the concerned, ex. s.s. Loodiana—
F T and Co. B. 183—371—1 case containing 1 improved guillotine squaring shear for cutting tin and other metal, 33½ inches, to work by foot or tredle, and 1 strong angle bending machine, 20 inches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand strong-built landau.
1 light and neat dog cart.
The property of C. H. Jahier, Esq.—
1 English-built open carriage, by Baker and Co., lately done up thoroughly.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 50 CASES TURKEY-RED PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers' Delhi Agency, Delhi, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Ramchander Kanhialal—
D—1929-34—5 cases Turkey-red prints.
1955-69—15 ,, ,, ,,
2033-39—10 ,, ,, ,,
1935-2000—15 ,, ,, ,,
2050-54—5 ,, ,, ,,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HUSSON KHAN KHALIFA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Vandravandass Virzlal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Coolsoombee, widow of Ahmed Samuel, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of December, 1893, the following property, viz.—
All that piece of fazandari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Huson Khan Khalifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 180 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 434 and Street Nos. 39 and 41, and bounded on the east by the house of the late Dadoomiya Jetaker, on the west by the said Hasson Khan Khalifa street and on the north and south by the houses of Fazul Mahomed.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN GILDER STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Hormusjee Maneckjee Dadachanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shiu Virjee Lakhder (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively 7th January, 26th May, and 31st July, 1893, the following property, viz :—
All that piece of leasehold ground, together with the messuages, chawls or dwelling-houses and premises standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of Gilder Street, outside the Fort, in the City and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 370, new No. 13883, old survey No. 172 and new survey No. 1—2-6990, and assessed by the Municipality under street Nos 1, 2, 45, 47, 49, and ward Nos. 2699, 2703, and bounded on the east and north by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Patel, on the west by the Gilder Street aforesaid, and on the south by the property of Sadaluxmibai, daughter of Nurrotumdass Vithuldass, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite the Tank, the Stock-in-trade of a furniture Merchant closing his business, consisting of complete suits of dining, drawing, office, and bedroom furniture of superior finish and best workmanship, made by Madrasi workmen, under owner's supervision after the designs of English furniture manufacturers, artistic chiffoniers, cabinets, revolving office tables, book presses, elegant single and double mirror door almiras, elegant dressing and washband tables to match, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the propesty will be on view 6 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 7, 1894.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.
In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.
Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

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AND
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TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.
HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.
Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.
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(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 6.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council drafts yesterday in London, 41 lakhs of Bills were allotted at 1s. 0 29-32d., Calcutta taking 23 lakhs, Bombay 16¼ lakhs, and Madras 1¼ lakh; and 9 lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 0 31-32d.—the rate obtained for the Bills showing a decline of 7-32d. from last Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of ¼d. from that at which some extra Bills were afterwards placed. Yesterday half a lakh of extra Bills on Bombay were placed at 1s. 0 31-33d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks further reduced their buying rate on India at 39 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 0⅞d.

Consols in London remained at 103¾ yesterday; and Indian Sterling Loan at 113 ex-div. About £100,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £55 7-16. The price of Bar Silver further declined 1/8d., to 27 15-16d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 1/8 cent dearer, at 61 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market declined 1-32d. in spot Mid. Americans yesterday, to 3 3-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 3 1-64d. for December-February deliveries, and 3 1-16d. for April-May. The market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 200 East Indians. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged yesterday, at 5⅞ cents per lb., but Futures for March were 8 points higher at 571 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 46,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the two preceding years :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts	46,000	45,000	35,000
Four days' do. ...	229,000	211,000	178,000
Since 1st September ...	3,906,000	3,163,000	2,898,000

A moderate business has been reported in our local Cotton market to-day; the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged. Exporters have contracted for 500 bales of "Fine" New Dhollera, and 500 "Fully Good," for April delivery at Rs. 169 and 159, respectively; and the Mills have bought 550 bales of ready Cotton, consisting of 100 each of new Bengal, at Rs. 158; 100 Akola at Rs. 164; and 50 Cutchgaum, at Rs. 146¼; and 100 each of old Anjari at Rs. 155; Veraumgaum, at Rs. 163; and Karanja at Rs. 157 per candy.

There has been no change in the position of the Cotton crops since the beginning of the week, the favourable weather then reported having meantime continued. Arrivals at the district marts in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles are still upon only a small scale; and at Broach they are expected early in March.

WHEAT has remained firm to-day, with a moderate business doing for exporters' account; but prices are all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a large extent on shippers' account in a firm market, and on the basis of previous rates.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	2,509 bales.
Wheat	13,253 cwts.
Linseed	1,994 ,,
Rapeseed	5,520 ,,
Gingelly	16,618 ,,
Groundnuts	1,647 ,,
Castorseed	1,986 ,,
Rice	13,010 ,,

FREIGHTS are quieter. The better demand of the last few days has subsided again; but holders of tonnage are still very firm.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 0 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand: and at 1s. 1 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits for December delivery, and 1s. 1 3-32d. later; but in the absence of enquiry for Bank remittance, and the Bazaar coming out as sellers of Gold, rates steadied again until 1s. 0 15-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand were quoted for ready business, and 1s. 0 31-32d. for forward Telegraphic, and 1s. 1d. for Demand for February-March delivery. From Calcutta we hear that rates there have been quiet and steady at about the same level as those ruling here, which closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 0 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 0 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 0 31-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 1-16 to 3-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·37¼ to ¼	,,

with 1s. 1d. quoted for Demand, and 1s. 0 31-32d. for Telegraphic, for February-March; and forward Credits at 1s. 1 3-32d. Sterling and 1·37¼ Francs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened again at 103 13-16 and 103¾ for Money and Account, respectively; but shortly afterwards rates receded 1-16 to 1-8 per cent., remaining steady, however, at the decline, and closing at 103 11-16 for cash, and 103 7-16 for the January account.

SHARES remain quiet but generally steady, the changes to-day being an advance of Rs. 20 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 15 in Coorla; of Rs. 7½ in Bombay Cotton Manufacturing; and of Rs. 5 each in Bombay United, Khatao Mucconji,, and Soonderdas; while Manoekji Petit are Rs. 10, and Lukmidas Rs. 7½ lower. Mofussil Press have advanced Rs. 2½. Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 10 higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Ceara Maranham, interrupted.
Line Perim Hodeida, interrupted.
Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, Wednesday, the 12th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th December, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via,	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	30	3	30 p.m.	167	34
Teheran	6	2	6 p.m.	...	42
Suez	6	2	50 p.m.	...	18

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 6th December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	28	...	1
,, Karachi	...	11	..	1
,, Madras	...	20	..	1

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 29th November, 1894 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 24th November, 1894	10855,100
Balance to be remitted from 25th November 1894 to 31st March 1895	6,144,900

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 6.

10 p.m.	74·9

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	77·5
2 p.m.	79·5
4 p.m.	78·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

RAJKOT.

BIRTH.

FORBES—December 3, at Rajkot, the wife of Captain A. W. Forbes, Poona Horse, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALPHONSO—December 1, at Royapuram, Madras, the wife of J. A. Alphonso, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.
HENDRICK—November 30, at Palamcottah, Tinnevelly District, the wife of J. R. Hendriek, P. W. D., of a daughter.
LLOYD—November 22, at Monywa, the wife of Captain A. M. Lloyd, I. S. C., Commandant, Lower Chindwin Military Police, of a daughter.
WHITBREAD—November 23, at Sunnyside, Nellore, the wife of P. H. Whitbread, of a son.

DEATHS.

BOSCOLO—November 30, at the Bellevue Villa, Dhurrumtollah, Ricardo, the beloved son of Achille and Marie Boscolo, aged 1 year and 6 months.
BRONCKE—November 26, at Bagaha, Mrs Eliza Broncke, aged 85 years.
GILLILAND—November 23, at Mandalay, of Malarial fever, Percy William Gilliland, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., only surviving son of the late James Charles Gilliland, Assistant Accountant-General, Lahore, Punjab, aged 29 years and 6 months.
SCHMIDT—December 2, at Hauteville, Ootacamund, Frederick Valentine (Dick), youngest son of W. E. Schmidt, aged 21 years and 6 months.
STANDEN—November 25, at Berhampur, Ganjam District, George Douglas Standen, son of Lieut.-General Douglas Standen, Madras Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894.

IF one fact more than another was brought into prominence by the recent Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa, it was the importance of connecting the various branches of the British Empire, not with the centre, but with each other by the prompt development of ocean services of steamers and electric cables. These are amongst the best means not only of consolidating the Empire, but also of counteracting the tendency of the Colonies to rely upon the English and European markets almost exclusively as forming an outlet for their commerce; instead of seeking to develop trade relations between one another. The inevitable effect of such a policy was pointed out by Mr. E. Jerome Dyer in a lecture he recently delivered in the Melbourne Town Hall, dealing with the possibilities of trade relations in the future between Australia and the chief Asiatic markets. The prices obtained in the glutted markets of the West for Australian produce are so low as to leave scarcely any margin of profit to the exporter. For instance, frozen mutton from Australia is sold at 2½d. per lb., while the out-of-pocket expenses of the exporter are over 2d. "In fact," said Mr. Dyer, "Great Britain, practically our only market, is showing us most unmistakeably that if we want to exist at all, we must hold off or go slower, otherwise they will only give us cost price for our goods, and then only for as much as they may want. London buyers believing we have no other market, play a waiting game and buy at their own price and terms." The remedy for relying solely upon a trade which, beside being unprofitable, may sooner or later be harassed by a European war, is, says Mr. Dyer, to direct immediate and anxious attention to "the illimitable markets of those countries on the south and east of Asia, known as the East." In giving this advice to the merchants of Melbourne, Mr. Dyer claimed to speak as one having authority, for in addition to his right to speak as a close student of Colonial trade affairs for years past he, in the capacity of a newspaper correspondent, accompanied Messrs. Rowe and Kelly, the Victorian Commissioners, in the tour recently undertaken by them in India, China and Japan, with a view to bringing the resources of Victoria to the personal notice of the respective Governments and commercial men of those countries. Some of the statements made in the lecture referred to bring to mind the hasty generalisations of the globe-trotter—as, for instance, the declaration that the Parsees are "without exception a wealthy people"—but, on the whole, Mr. Dyer seems to have obtained a very fair idea, in the course of his tour, of the peculiarities of Eastern markets. He insists that it is the carelessness with which these peculiarities have been regarded by Australian exporters in the past that is largely responsible for the disfavour with which Australian exports are viewed in the East. Although Messrs. Rowe and Kelly succeeded in arousing considerable interest in Victoria and its products, in the countries they visited, many business men informed them that past experience had shown that Australian shippers were not alive to the necessity of uniformity, promptitude, and careful packing in the execution of orders. This was Mr. Dyer's justification for telling his Melbourne hearers that when they received orders from an Indian merchant for a certain article put up in a particular fashion, they "with a deliberation which alone should lose them the custom," proceeded to forward either a different article altogether or the required goods in a contrary package to that ordered. "Our self-conceit," said this candid journalist, "is too immoderate, and appears to want many reverses before it subsides to the requirements of the case."

In addition to these grounds of dissatisfaction on the part of customers, the trade between Australia and India has also been injured by high freights and irregular shipments. For instance, during the greater part of the year, the connection between Bombay and Melbourne is most uncertain, except by the transhipment route via Colombo at rates entirely prohibitive. It is only in the horse importing season—from October to February—that a regular service exists. Only then do Currie's, the British India, and occasional chartered vessels run here at the thirty shillings rate. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that the Australian imports to Bombay during last year should only have amounted to six lakhs and seventeen thousand rupees, and that more than two-thirds of that total should have been in respect to the importation of horses. The outward trade was, of course, correspondingly small, the Indian produce being taken by Australia to only a very limited extent. Until the difficulties of irregular shipping services and high freights are removed by the enterprise and energy of Australian traders, it is useless for them to expect any very marked development of the trade with this port. And yet, as was pointed out in the letter forwarded to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce from a Sydney merchant, published in these columns a week or two ago, there are many departments in which such a development might be expected under ordinarily favourable circumstances. Regarding the frozen meat trade, to which particular reference was made in the letter referred to, it is interesting to observe that Major-General Baldock, the Commissary-General, informed the Victorian Commissioners that as the present contract price for local fresh beef for army consumption is from three halfpence to twopence per lb., the authorities would not feel justified in going outside the country and paying double the price named for frozen mutton, which could only be distributed in remote inland stations with considerable difficulty. The Commissioners are, however, confident that although there is no opening for beef, a limited market exists in this country for Australian mutton. "The only product resembling this article," said Mr. Dyer, "that is obtainable in India is of the lean, tough, and flavourless goat species at from 3½d. to 4d. per lb." While admitting that Bombay is rather inconveniently situated for a frozen meat supply, Mr. Dyer believes that the seven ports of Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, and Batavia collectively present an immediate outlet for from ten to twelve thousand 50lb. carcases of frozen mutton per month. The retail price of local mutton at these places averages from 3d. to 4d. per lb.; but it is reasonable to suppose that at least half as much again would be given for a quality of meat such as Australia can supply.

It is, therefore, proposed that a monthly service of steamers should be chartered to make the round of the Bay of Bengal. Such a service, fitted with refrigerating compartments, could supply the seven ports named with frozen meat monthly, and could do a general cargo trade in addition. A company undertaking this service might establish its own depots, and as each of the ports, with one exception, is the capital of a state or province and is the gate of supply for millions of people, Mr. Dyer is convinced that in a very short time this trade circle would be very profitable to the Australian producers. The demand for Victorian goods from Calcutta, although still irregular, is in the lecturer's view already sufficient to form a nucleus for the thorough establishment of trading relations with India, a country whose "future and rapidly increasing possibilities" are not to be gauged by existing demands, important as the latter undoubtedly are. As to Burmah, its remote situation with respect to the present chief sources of food-supply—Europe and the United States—places it in a peculiarly favourable position as regards Australian trade. But Mr. Dyer is not satisfied with mere inter-colonial development. He proposes the establishment of an East Coast route with a view to taking the lion's share in the import trade of Malaysia, China and Japan, and even Asiatic Russia; for he would have merchant vessels from tropical Melbourne make their way to the icy harbour of Vladivostock. Such are the ambitious remedies proposed for the period of severe commercial depression through which the Australian colonies are passing. Reviewing mankind from the Arabian Sea to the Gulf of Tartary, the lecturer told his hearers: "There are within easy distance of our shores, and approachable direct with no foreign coasts or alien powers to threaten prospective interference, a chain of vast regions with a coast line almost overshadowing us, growing none of those products for which we want markets, much nearer to us than any other of the world's western food-producing countries, and teeming with the stupendous population of over 800,000,000, nearly half the whole world's population." The picture is so fascinating that we are sorry to have to tone down the colours, more especially as we rejoice in the restless activity of Australia, as auguring well for the development of Imperial interests and Imperial trade. But in drawing his picture in such roseate hues, Mr. Dyer seemed to entirely ignore the obvious fact that, in order to carry on a large export trade, there must also be large imports. Cheap freights and profitable trade relations cannot prevail unless good cargoes are secured on the return as well as on the outward voyage by an interchange of commodities. Australia, with a population of only four millions, can scarcely take the place of head caterer for eight hundred millions, unless it is prepared to receive payment for its goods, chiefly in produce. But even when due allowance is made for this aspect of the case, there is undoubtedly room for considerable development upon the lines sketched out by Mr. Dyer, and it is to be hoped that foremost amongst the practical steps taken with this end in view will be the adoption of a less vexatious policy in regard to imports than that which now prevails in Victoria, and other Australian colonies.

THE movement which commenced about two months ago in Navsari against the consumption of liquor and toddy appears, from all accounts, to be fast spreading over Surat and the surrounding districts. Though it originated with some of the very lowest classes, Dheds and Dublas, the higher castes have been joining with enthusiasm, and some of their representative men have laid aside their pride so far as to thank publicly the humble pioneers for the good example set by them. A large meeting was recently held in Surat where Hindus and Mahomedans, notwithstanding their differences in other parts of the Presidency over the miserable music question, cordially agreed in condemning the consumption of alcoholic drinks, and passed resolutions calculated to give impetus to the movement. The line of reasoning which formed the basis of the principal resolutions carried at the meeting gave evidence of no little astuteness on the part of its promoters. The propositions, which gained the ready assent of the assembly, set forth that it was the desire of Government to reduce the consumption of fermented drinks to the utmost of their power—a desire which found expression in the well-known formula, "the largest possible revenue out of the smallest possible consumption," and therefore any movement which aimed at a prohibition of drinking, must doubtless be perfectly welcome to Government as forwarding their own wise and beneficent policy. The Government would certainly be pleased to encourage habits of sobriety and thrift among the people, but should the measures adopted in favour of total abstinence ever assume such formidable proportions as to effect a substantial reduction in the Abkari revenue, a serious problem, in these days of low exchange and straitened finance, may confront the Government. Although the movement has spread fast enough to create serious alarm among the liquor sellers affected by it, it is however, yet too soon to think of the ways and means to be adopted in the remote, and altogether improbable, event of people refusing to drink themselves out of deficits. In this respect, the Government will find themselves very much anticipated by the liquor sellers who have been trying to play upon the fears of the ignorant masses by spreading abroad the rumour that the authorities are going to recoup themselves the loss of abkari revenue by enhancing the duty on salt. On the other hand, strenuous efforts are being made, it is said, to warn people against the threats or allurements of publicans and such other sinners, and the deserters, in some places, have been subjected to such a severe boycott as to render it almost impossible for them to purchase their food supplies.

To those who are careful to watch the signs of the times, the movement like this, from the way in which it has spread and "caught on," affords one more evidence of the growing power of the people to organise for a common object. It shows that the ignorant masses, though they may be stupid, inert, and apathetic, can be roused and moved in a given direction, with a force and effect which can never be equalled by the trumpet-tongued professional agitators who work their way with the Congress, provided the cause be one that touches them deeply and sensibly on the side of their religious or social life. The Congress, for all that may be said in its favour, is an artificial institution, foreign to the inborn genius of the natives of this country, and set going for the advocacy of foreign ideas of Government borrowed from the literature of a foreign country. Its life is, therefore, essentially unreal, and the innate, voluntary impulse being wanting, it has to be periodically galvanised into spasmodic activity. It has none of the character of mass movements, like the cow-protection propaganda for example, which under favourable circumstances, gathers force and impetus, as they roll along, and constitute a power bearing within it great potentialities for good or evil. When such an agitation makes for evil the very ignorance and credulity of the populace adds considerably to the public danger. Each caste, with its Council of Elders, is a ready made unit of organization and the stump orator, "the parasite of democracy," is ready in these days to help on an agitation with his fiery harangues with respect to the movement for the encouragement of total abstinence, the agitation thus far appears to have preceded along unobjectionable lines, and unless it dwindles and collapses in a short time it is likely to do some good, especially among those who, if they will have liquor at all, will generally indulge in a drop too much.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I.C.S., has been appointed to do duty as Administrator of the Sachin State *vice* Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I.C.S.

On the expiration of his privilege leave Mr. R. J. C. Lord, I.C.S., is to do duty as Assistant Collector, Nasik; and Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt is to do duty in a like capacity in Kaira, on the return of Mr. A. C. Logan, I.C.S.

TEN months furlough has been allowed to Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I.C.S., acting Collector of Poona.

MR. J. E. DALLAS, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, having returned to duty on Nov. 24, the unexpired portion of his furlough has been cancelled.

PRIVILEGE leave for three months has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Stace, C.B., Political Agent, Cutch, whose place will be taken by Major J. W. Wray. Captain G. C. Hyde-Cates, Captain J. S. Ashby, and Captain G. B. O'Donnell will act respectively as First, Second, and Third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar.

GENERAL satisfaction will be given in the city by the appointment, officially announced yesterday, of Mr. G. W. Roughton, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, and Commandant of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, as Sheriff of Bombay for next year, in succession to Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 4 was 459, giving a death-rate of 27·01 per annum per thousand as against 24·23 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·31 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 107 died from fevers; 5, small-pox; 2, measles; 55, phthisis; 2, leprosy; 38, diseases of the nervous system; 96, affections of the respiratory organs; 21, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 32 still-born; 45, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain 14; Brahmin, 4; Lingaet, 7;

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EARL SPENCER AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

HOME RULE NOT SHELVED.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Lord Spencer, in a speech made at Wolverhampton yesterday, appealed to the Liberal Party not to press the Government to reveal the plan decided upon for dealing with the House of Lords. Any declaration made at the present moment would cause the defeat of the object they had in view.

His Lordship denied that the Home Rule Bill had been shelved by the Government. The Liberal Party were fully pledged to grant the demands of Ireland, and the present tranquillity of that country was due to the confidence felt that Home Rule would eventually be obtained.

THE CZAR AS HONORARY COLONEL OF THE SCOTS GREYS.

OPINION OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Emperor William has congratulated the Royal Scots Greys on the appointment of the Czar to the Honorary Colonelcy of their regiment, and says Royalties must appreciate the honour conferred by being made comrades of a regiment which so distinguished itself at the battle of Waterloo.

THE RECENT VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO ST. PETERSBURG.

EULOGY FROM THE *TIMES*.

The *Times* in an article to-day says that the hearty thanks of the nation is due to the Prince of Wales for the unsurpassed tact, dignity, and good feeling displayed by his Royal Highness during his stay in St. Petersburg. The article points out the great advantage for a nation to have an Ambassador able to address great Sovereigns on their own grounds and in their own language.

THE TROUBLES IN ARMENIA.

RUSSIA STRENGTHENING HER FRONTIER.

It is stated that two Russian transports have been ordered to Batoum with nineteen thousand troops to increase the Russian forces stationed on the Armenian Frontier.

It is believed that this measure has been taken owing to the troubles in Armenia.

ZEKKI PASHA AND THE ARMENIAN ATROCITIES.

It is shown that the decoration given by the Sultan of Turkey to Zekki Pasha was conferred upon him in June last, and is therefore wholly unconnected with the part taken by that officer in the recent events in Armenia.

A NEW CHINESE GOLD LOAN.

A Chinese Gold Loan amounting to a million and a quarter sterling and bearing interest at the rate of four and-a-half per cent. is about to be issued in London. The minimum price of subscription is fixed at ninety-four.

RUSSIAN REINFORCEMENTS TO CHINA.

Three Russian men-of-war now at the Piræus have been ordered to reinforce the Russian Squadron in Chinese waters.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, with the homeward Indian mails of the 1st instant, arrived here at 1 p.m., to-day.

MR. CURZON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.

The Hon. Mr. Curzon has left Kabul for India, via Kandahar. He carries with him the Amir's acceptance of the Queen's invitation to visit England.

THE KUNA VALLEY DELIMITATION COMMISSION.

The Kuna Valley Delimitation Commission crossed the Frontier yesterday, camping at Dakka. Colonel Udny was met at Landikana by Sardar Mahomed Ali Khan. The Amir's Afghan Commander-in-Chief awaits the mission at Jellalabad.

WAZIRISTAN AFFAIRS.

The situation in Waziristan remains unchanged, but the prospect of the expedition against the tribesmen is believed to be almost certain. A few stray shots were fired at long range at the 1st Gurkhas while parading a mile from Camp Wano.

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 6.

Mr. Bapat's pleader applied to-day for a further adjournment till the 10th at least as the written defence, proposed to be filed, had not been completed, and Mr. Khare would be unable to attend for some time. The prosecution objected to further unnecessary adjournment, remarking that the time already allowed was more than sufficient to write out the fullest defence in each case, but they would still show further indulgence to the defence. The Commissioners allowed the adjournment till the 10th. The prosecution applied that Maharaja Ramanlalji, one of their witnesses, whose evidence had been specially reserved, should be examined at his residence or on commission *viva voce* or on interrogatories as he was exempt from personal appearance in court, and as a Vaishnava Maharaja could not without contamination attend the court. The Commissioners thought he might attend the court, and care would be taken to respect his dignity ; and the defence would be allowed credit for the time that might be taken up in his examination. On the 10th the accused is directed to furnish a list of his witnesses with the general nature of their evidence.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER ON TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, Dec. 6.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib left Bhownugger in a special train at 8 o'clock this morning, accompanied by the Dewan Sahib Mr. Vithaldas, the Huzur Secretary, and a number of followers for Ambaji, a celebrated place of pilgrimage near Mount Abu. Mr. Sims, Public Works Councillor, and other heads of departments were present at the station to bid him *bon voyage*. He was escorted from his palace at Motibag by the Imperial Lancers to the station, the roads being lined with the city police. A full complement of the Bhownugger Infantry with band and colors was at the station to form a guard-of-honor. On the train starting the guard presented arms, and the band played the Bhownugger march, whilst a salute of seventeen guns was fired in the station compound. His Highness after a short stay at Ambaji will return to Bohad, and will make a lengthened tour throughout his territory with the Dewan Sahib to see personally with his own eyes how the different departments of State are working in the outlying districts. According to present programme he due in Bhownugger by the 5th proximo.

THE KOLHAPUR RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Dec. 6.

First Race—"The Service Cup." Distance half mile.

Captain Welman and Surgeon-Major Hudson's Kestrel, 9st 6lb, Smith	1
Mr Steward's Sabot, 9st 13lb, Mr Hughes	2
M N G's Robin Hood, 7st 6lb, Native	3

Won by one length. Time, 58 secs. Four ran.

Second Race.—"The Patwardhan Purse." Distance, one mile.

Aga Khan's Hamid, 8st 13lb, Gibbs	1
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee's Mushoor, 9st 8lb, Luchman	2
Aga Jungee Shah's Success, 9st 4lb, Pillajee	3

Half-a-length divided the first and second horse. Time, 2 min. and 1½ secs. Four ran.

Third Race.—"The Mudhol Scurry."

Captain Lecky's Red Rube, 8st 9lb, Mr Hughes	1
Aga Khan's Russian, 8st 8lb, Oomer	2
M N G's Toofan, 8st 9lb, Mirza	3

The race was won by one and-a-half length. Time, 58½ secs. Six ran.

Fourth Race.—"The Raja of Kolhapur's Cup."

Captain Welman and Surgeon-Major Hudson's Kestrel, 9st	1
Aga Khan's St Kildare, 9st 7lb, Gibbs	2
Captain Sherston's Engadine, 9st 6lb, Mr Hughes	3

Won by one and-a-half length. Time, 1 min. and 57 secs. Eight ran.

Fifth Race.—"The Selling Race."

Mr Stewart's Sabot, 8st 3lb. Mirza	1
Aga Khan's True Blue, 8st 8lb, Oomer	2
Mr James's Lady Morgan, 8st, Ibrahim	3

Won by two and-a-half lengths. Time, 57 secs.

The third day's racing takes place on Saturday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin, left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, Dec. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Manila, from Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Dec. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s, s. Imperatrix, from Bombay arrived this morning,

HONGKONG, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ravenna left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Formosa "extra" arrived here from Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, Dec. 6.

Mail steamer Pekin, arrived from China.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	103⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	55 7-16
Bar Silver	27 15-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieut. H. E. Girard of the Sind Volunteer Corps has resigned his commission.

Lieutenant R Swetenham and F J Engelbach, East Kent Regiment, exchange battalions.

Lieutenant M. P. Phelps, Derbyshire Regiment, reverts to the 2nd Battalion from his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps.

Captain H C opeman, Essex Regiment, and Lieutenant G R C Stuart, East Lancashire Regiment, are appointed Station Staff Officers at Bareilly and Fort William respectively.

Lieut. F. de B. Hancock, 23rd Bombay Infantry, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief has been given six months leave on medical certificate.

Permission to return to duty has been granted to Col, J. T. Watling, Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State, who has extended, leave of Capt. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Staff Corps, for three months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on the 5th November. :—Captain B. F. Holme, East Kent Regiment ; Lieuten ant H E J Brak, Royal Artillery ; Lieutenants M McNeill and M Malcolm, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The undermentioned have leave of absence out of India :—Captain H. J. J. Middleton, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and Lieutenant H. L. Anderson, 5th Bengal Infantry. for 12 months ; Lieutenant J. B, Wroughton, Sussex Regiment, for 6 months.

The follwing postings are ordered :—To 1st Battalion—Major Sir B C O Frere, Bart, Rifle Brigade ; Major G M Bullock, Devonshire Regiment. To 2nd Battalions—Lieutenant-Colonel C G Collingwood, Lancashire Fusiliers ; Captain F G Casson, Northumberland Fusiliers ; Lieutenant R R Stewart, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—2nd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. A. Smith, to be Adjutant, and Lieutenant F. P. S., Dunsford, to be Quartermaster. 19th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant H. W. F. Cooke, 24th Punjab Infantry, is transferred as a temporary measure. 33rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant O. W. Carey 28th Punjab Infantry, is attached for duty temporarily. 2-1st Gurkhas.—Captain Ommanney, from 1st Battalion, to be officiating 2nd-in-command. 2-3rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenant F. A. Kingston, to be Adjutant ; Lieutenant A. P. Bateman-Champain, to be Quartermaster.

VALLANCE'S VARIETY COMPANY.

There was a fairly good attendance at the Tivoli Theatre on Wednesday night, the stalls being particularly well filled, but to everyone's disappointment Miss Lillie Hargreaves, the graceful and talented *premiere danseuse* did not put in an appearance. We have since been informed that she has withdrawn from the company, and for our own sakes, let us say, we wish she had postponed doing so at any rate for one night in order to have given us the pleasure of seeing her once again in her inimitable skirt dance. The management will certainly find it a difficult matter to replace her, as in our opinion she is one of the best dancers that Bombay has seen for many a long day. But notwithstanding her absence, the performance is well worth seeing. The programme presented was well selected and performed in an excellent manner. "Cut off with a Shilling," an amusing little piece, was well put on. Miss Bessie Freeman looking very pretty as the wife of a week's standing and Mr. Walter Bond taking the dual parts of uncle and nephew in a very creditable manner. Miss Rachel Lowe sang some good humorous songs and fairly brought down the house with "She knew what She meant," being again and again recalled. Her serpentine dance was very good, and the colored light thrown on to the lady's ample skirts had a weird and interesting effect. Mr. Jean Seul as a shadowgraphist recalled memories of the London pavilion and his "Animated Skull" was eccentric and clever. Miss Bessie Freeman gave a song and dance, and was well received. Mr. Sydney Arthur was quite too funny with his side-splitting recitation. Mention must also be made of a good medley sung by Miss Freeman and Mr. Bond, which with its comical by-play was much appreciated. A benefit to Miss Lowe will be given this evening and a farewell performance on Saturday. The company intend opening next week in Poona, where their efforts to amuse are sure to meet with hearty appreciation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The dinner of the Indian Medical Congress is fixed for the 29th instant. This is the first service dinner that has been held in Calcutta, and it will be attended by a hundred doctors.

H. M. S. Marathon arrived at Calcutta on Monday, from Ceylon, under Commander R. Blair-Maconochie.

The application of the Superintendent of Police, Kistna, that the police escorting under-trial prisoners across the Kistna Bridge should be exempted from toll has been successful. The manager of the East Coast Railway has instructed the Traffic Superintendent of the Kistna Bridge to refund all moneys that might have been collected from police escorts, as the rule of levying tolls from passengers going across the Kistna Bridge was never intended to apply to the police and prisoners in their custody.

In the event of a campaign in Waziristan the Mahsud tactics will probably be to effect sudden rushes. It would, therefore, be advisable that two Maxim guns should accompany each column. Considering the political information received from Jhandola during the past week of large gatherings of the enemy in the vicinity of Wano camp, it seems strange that reconnaissances in force should not have been allowed to go out to determine their position.

The disorganisation of the Rangoon rice trade, owing to the low prices prevailing in Europe, seems to have resulted in a marked reduction of the profits made by the mercantile community in Rangoon last year. At all events the final demand of the income-tax collector was half-a-lakh of rupees less than in 1892-93. The depression seems to have affected incomes of all sizes, bringing below Rs. 2,000 a number of incomes which in prosperous times would have exceeded that sum, and reducing a still larger number below the limit of taxation altogether.

A party arrived at Peshawar from Kabul, on Sunday, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Clements, accompanied by Mrs. Walter. Mr. Clements says he has orders to purchase more live stock in England for the Amir. The party left the same evening for Karachi to catch the British India steamer, and will shortly be followed by Mr. Walter, who leaves in about three weeks' time.

The pressure of the traffic seeking to escape from Lahore is evidently more than the North-Western Railway can deal with. The Mail leaving on Monday morning for Calcutta failed to connect with the East Indian chord Mail the same afternoon at Umballa, though it has whole day to make up time and the rate of speed laid down in the time-table allows an ample margin for quickening.

The latest news from Waziristan is that the Mahsud maliks are unable to enforce the Government terms on the Mullah Powindah and his followers. They may possibly be given another ten days, but it is unlikely that any agreement will be arrived at, in which case an expedition is unavoidable, and General Lockhart will receive full powers. He will probably accompany the Eastern or Jhandola column of four regiments. General Turner's brigade at Wano will probably be reinforced by one regiment, in order to have a connecting post at Wano while the brigade advances into Mahsud territory. The Third Brigade from Bannu, for which station regiments have already been warned, should proceed into Daur, whither the Mahsuds are bound to take refuge when the punitive force enters their country. Thus the whole Mahsud question would be solved once for all. From local information it is believed that the Mullah Powindah's answer to the Maliks' advice was, that he would endeavour to return all the Government property looted from Wano, and would abstain from hostilities as long as no British force threatened interference with Mahsud territory, reserving to himself the right of choosing the hostages required by the British Government. This reply can scarcely be considered satisfactory.

A correspondent writes :—"Some months ago I saw in the *Pioneer* a paragraph re-produced from a Bangkok newspaper stating that Lieutenant N. M. Smyth of the Bays, while on a visit to his brother, Mr. Warington Smyth, in Siam, had gone shooting up-country, and that as nothing had been heard of him for 12 days, great fears for his safety were entertained. Since then I have not seen any account of how the matter ended. It appears that Mr. Warington Smyth was returning from a four months' journey in the interior of Siam when he saw to his dismay the news in the local paper—which the *Pioneer* re-produced—that his brother was missing. He knew that his brother was in a very dangerous forest country and for a few hours felt considerable sickness of heart. He decided to go to Bangkok at once, and to leave the next morning in search of his brother. He marched into Bangkok and went to his rooms—and there sat his brother ! The two vowed to have the editor's blood, but were too late to prevent the article getting into many of the papers. The next morning in the local papers there was a heading in big type, *The other Smyth Missing*. A steamer had arrived at Bangkok the morning before, and had called for Mr. Warington Smyth on the coast. The people on the steamer found that he had left with his party in a sailing boat, and, arriving just before him at Bangkok had reported him also as lost. It appeared that Lieutenant Symth had gone up shooting and told someone that he would be back at a certain place in 2 or 3 days ; instead he got on the trail of an elephant, and followed it up with the result that he was away 12 days—so the local journalist reported him lost. The result was telegrams from the Adjutant and all sorts of bother, while both brothers were perfectly hale and sound the whole time."

His comrades of the Indian Army will see with pleasure, remarks a contemporary, that a brevet majority has been bestowed upon Captain C. E. Johnson, of the 36th Sikhs, for his distinguished services with the little body of Indian troops in Nyassaland. The deeds of the Sikh detachment in British Central Africa under such officers as Johnson and Edwards have become a household word : but the War Office authorities have been singularly grudging in recognising these services in any way. Captain Johnson is, in fact, the first officer serving under the Chartered Companies who has obtained any acknowledgment of his share in the fine work that has been done and is doing in Africa—and this in spite of the strongest representation from men like Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson. Now that the precedent has been set we hope that rewards will be forthcoming also for men like Lugard, Williams and others, who, though nominally in the employ of companies, as have worked as strenuously for the advancement of the Empire as any men ever did. Captain Charles Johnson, it may be added, is the eldest son of General C. C. Johnson, formerly Quartermaster-General in India.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 24th Nov., were Rs. 14,650. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 14,558. Increase, Rs. 92. Receipts per mile for the week ended 24th Nov., 1894, Rs. 287-4-1. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 285-7-1. Increase, Rs. 1-13. Receipts from 1st July to 24th Nov., 1894, Rs. 2,59,781. Corresponding period of 1893, Rs. 2,59,190. Increase Rs, 591.

The earnings of the East Indian Railway for the week ended 24th Nov. were Rs. 10,97,348. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 10,17,106. Increase, Rs. 80,242 Miles open, week ended 24th Nov., 1894, 1,663·90. Corresponding week last year, 1,610·73. Increase, 53·17. Per mile open, week ended 24th Nov., 1894, Rs. 660. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 631. Increase, Rs. 29. Earnings from 1st July, 1894, to 24th, Nov., 1894, Rs. 1,89,37,970. From 1st July, 1893, to 24th Nov., 1893, Rs. 1,82,44,384. Increase, Rs. 6,93,586.

Progress in the diversion of wheat from Bombay to Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is still very small ; but there has recently been a considerable relative advance in the case of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh blocks. Of the wheat exported from the Central Provinces as a whole, Calcutta received 0.7 per cent. in 1891-92, and 1.9 and 2·8 per cent. in the two following years. In 1892-93 about 0.7 per cent. of the wheat exported from Chhattisgarh came to Calcutta ; last year the proportion had increased to 9 per cent. Nagpur exported no wheat through Calcutta in 1892-93, whereas last year she sent 9 per cent. of her exports by this route.

Gya is taking a lead in the cause of female medical treatment, and the Zenana Hospital of which Lady Elliott laid the entrance-stone, the other day, promises to be an institution of very considerable importance, As Mr. Buckland stated in his interesting address, the Pilgrim Hospital was attended by nearly three thousand female indoor and outdoor patients in the months of September and October. Such a state of things reflects great credit upon the Lady Doctors, Miss Berry and Mrs. Scott, as well as on the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Macrae ; and now that a Zenana Hospital separate from the female ward of the Pilgrim Hospital will be open in March next, we may look for a still further extension of the benevolent work. Mr. Macpherson, the Collector of Gya, may be trusted to give it all the support in his power.

A Native correspondent's [redacted] the proceedings of a gang of up-country [redacted] a mela in Bengal is very quaint :—Man[redacted] had the misfortune to have their purses [redacted] emptied. The game is called *ta-tash*, becau[redacted] three playing cards are used in it, and people are [redacted]red to it in a very strange manner. The play is managed by a gang of ten or twelve, of whom the principal sits on the ground in the midst with the cards in his hands, and the rest act as seconds, standing around, inducing strangers to mix with them. The principal plies three cards within his fingers as quickly and dexterously as a man can possibly do, once showing their right faces and again covering them on the ground, at the same time inviting a crowd with a loud cry. "A couple of rupees for a rupee." Meaning that anyone, who can throw his money on the right card of the three which is shown as the winning point, before it is covered on the ground shall have twice as much. As soon as the crowd is thick enough some of the gang, who feign to be strangers also commence a mock-play to set the example : others who do not see through their secret follow the example. And what is very strange, while the mock-players very seldom miss the mark, others are apt to do so, and though they lose, they persist in their attempt to gain, which is natural in a case like this. In this way they go on losing more and gaining little which is purposely allowed them with a view to induce them to continue, till the last piece of silver or copper in their pocket is drawn out and taken. In this way they are reduced to the last extremity, and put to great trouble. I cannot but regret that such a baneful practice was patronised on the last occasion by the gentlemen on whose land and under whose immediate control the mela is held, and was also connived at by the police.

Returns of the railway-borne traffic of the Central Provinces have shown for many years past a steady increase in the import trade. This expansion has not been appreciably affected by bad harvests, and in spite of the depression in agriculture last year the imports exceeded the average of the quinquennium 1883-88. by 64 per cent. in weight and about 20 per cent. in value. The exports show considerable fluctuations, for they depend both upon the demand in Europe and other Indian provinces, and the character of the harvest in the producing centres, Imports of European yarn and piece goods are almost stationary in the Central Provinces, but the expansion of local manufacture has already reduced the quantity obtained from other parts of India. For the present the decline is restricted to twist and yarn, in which the local mills compete most strongly with outside manufacture.

The following appears in the *Siam Free Press*, whose anti-Siamese feeling is well-known :—What appears to be a premeditated insult was offered to Prince Henry D'Orleans on the occasion of his visit to Battambong. Prior to his arrival in Battambong Phya Kathithorn, the Governor, was fully informed as to his movements and the date of his arrival in Battambong. Instead of waiting to receive the Prince he took his elephant and went out on a sporting expedition. When the Prince arrived he asked to hire elephants to travel overland to Chantaboon, the road between Battambong and Chantaboon being impracticable for carts at this time of the year. The Siamese Commissioner here did his best to efface the bad effect produced by the disappearance of Phya Kothithorn at such a time. He immediately sent to Phya Kothithorn for the elephants, but the Phya refused to give them. The Commissioner got into a temper at his refusal, and sent word saying that he would pay for the hire of the elephants out of his own pocket. Phya Kathithorn then told him to mind his own business ; that the elephants were his own, and he could hire them out or not according to his wish. Owing to the Governor's discourtesy and the want of elephants for transport the Prince had no alternative but to return to Pnompenh. It is to be hoped that the French, in retaliation for this gross insult to the Prince will insist that all elephants, stolen from across the frontier, be returned. If this action be taken, I think I am right in conjecturing that the worthy Phya will have very few elephants to boast of, as the French have been robbed of over 40 elephants during the past few years.

One of the latest published numbers of the revised *Agricultural Ledger* (No. 4 of 1894) consists of a note by Dr. Watt, the assiduous editor of the series, on how to collect, catalogue and preserve specimens for botanic and economic collections, the chief object being to afford aid to Government officials who would be willing to take trouble in this behalf but are not possessed of the necessary technical knowledge. By this means it will doubtless be possible to carry out the aims of the whole scheme of which the *Dictionary of Economic Products*, the *Handbooks of Commercial Products* and the *Agricultural Ledger* form parts, more effectually than if only the labours of officials and others of scientific attainments were to be relied on for the collection of specimens and descriptive notes. Thus full information is given by Dr. Watt as to what kind of specimens to select and what to reject, how they should be catalogued (if they are botanic) in relation to corresponding samples of economic products ; the best method of drying them ; how they should be packed and despatched, and so on. Even the scientific officer, it is pointed out, who is well versed in such details, is, on the other hand, frequently unable to utilise the local information acquired from contributors owing to the fact that gums, dyes, fibres, medicines, and the like, are designated by vernacular names that are perhaps unknown to any person outside the narrow limits of the district in which the specimens were collected or where the information regarding them had been obtained. For this reason, local officers are recommended to avoid bazaar-purchased articles and concern themselves only with the produce of their own beat. Besides the useful purpose which Dr. Watt's hints on the above subject are intended to promote, they should also be found a valuable help to students of botany and those interested in botanic and economic collections generally, some of whom in their turn may be desirous of contributing to the collections in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and the Imperial Institute, London. Dr. Watt intimates that he will be delighted to furnish reports on collections that may be sent to him.

The interest felt in our Waterloo heroes has by no means died out, although next June brings with it the eightieth anniversary of the "glorious eighteenth" (says the *World*). Attention has recently been called to the present condition of the grave of Colonel Stables, of the Grenadier Guards, a very distinguished officer and a personal friend of Frederick, Duke of York. who was buried in a kitchen-garden at Jolibois, between Waterloo and Mount St. John. The marble tablet bearing a Latin inscription has been stolen, and the remains of a once handsome altar-tomb are now used as a receptacle for rubbish. Colonel Oliphant, who commands Colonel Stable's old regiment, has taken the matter up energetically, and offers, on behalf of the Grenadiers, to defray the whole cost of the removal of the bones to the Waterloo Mausoleum at Evere, which was constructed as a memorial of the Queen's Jubilee, and inaugurated by the Duke of Cambridge in August, 1890. Sir Francis Plunkett has already approached the Belgian Government with the view of obtaining the sanction of the local authorities to the proposed exhumation and transfer. A short time ago the gold seal of Ensign Samuel Shute Barrington, who fell at Quatre Bras, was picked up by a Belgian mason in the fields near Waterloo. Lord Barrington is naturally anxious to obtain possession of it, but the finder asks a prohibitive price for the engraved topaz, which he believes to be of untold value.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsey presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Anandra Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framjee Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha, Eknath R, Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Laljee, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosru Nasarwanjee Bahadurjee, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Mirza Husein Khan, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Shivajee Dharmajee, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjeewandas, and Vandrawandas Purshotumdas.

PRIMARY EDUCATION MADE EASY.

As recommended by the Standing Committee, Mr. Roughton proposed that sanction be given to the transfer of Rs. 700 from savings in the grant for halalkhor branch, to general conservancy fees for summonses in conservancy cases to meet excess on the latter head, due to insufficient budget provision.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Blaney remarked that they were not proceeding against the citizens with anything like favour. To go to a court of law was, he admitted, a part of the Municipality's duty, but in many of the civil suits they undertook they did not come out first best, and being second best, they had to pay the money through the nose. He gave his sanction to the transfer only with regret. (Laughter.)

Mr. Roughton rejoined that in eastern towns the issuing of summonses was in many instances primary education as regarded sanction. (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney replied that he did not see it in that light. (A Laugh.)

The proposition being put to the meeting was carried.

THE COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.

The next business before the Corporation was a resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 9th ultimo, as under :—"That with reference to resolution of the Town Council, dated 15th June, 1883, and resolutions of the Corporation Nos. 829 and 949, dated 20th and 27th July, 1893, sanctioning the payment of Rs. 360 as compassionate allowance to Soondrabai, and her brother, Pandurang Ramchunder, in consideration of the services of their father Pandurang Ramchunder, Receiver in the Assessment Department, which amount not being claimed by the said Soondrabai and Pandurang was, in March last, treated as a time-barred claim, and carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund, the Corporation be recommended to sanction, as a special case, the payment of the said sum from Surplus Cash Balance, to Soondrabai and the widow of Pandurang Ramchundra, since deceased, and subject to the Commissioner being satisfied that these two are the persons entitled to the sum in question."

Mr. Roughton moved that the necessary sanction for the payment be accorded.

Dr. Blaney did not think the Corporation should go to the four quarters of the world to find out a distant relation of a deceased Municipal servant, and pay that relation the compassionate allowance. The resolution passed by the Corporation for granting compassionate allowance was not passed in such a spirit. The Commissioner could not be too jealous of such claims. The Corporation never intended that compassionate allowance should be allowed to all and sundry, and anybody who might trace a distant relationship to the deceased, or those relations who were not absolutely supported by the deceased or had no other means of support when he died.

The Commissioner pointed out that the present case was quite in the spirit of the resolution passed by them.

After some more discussion the sanction was accorded.

THE WASTE-WATER PIPE DRAIN.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Roughton to sanction the cash balance to meet the cost of laying a pipe drain for the carriage of waste-water from the temporary bigaries' chawls, Frere Road, to the sewer thereat.

MAINTENANCE OF STEAM-ENGINE OF GULLY FLUSHING.

Mr. Roughton proposed that sanction be given to the transfer of Rs. 1,434-2-4, from savings on the grant for the maintenance of steam-engine for gully flushing, to provide for the following establishment for working the manual flushing engine from 1st March last to 31st March, 1895 :—Ten pumpmen, at Rs. 9 each ; two hosemen, at Rs. 9 each ; and one sub-inspector, at Rs. 20 ; —total Rs. 128 per month.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney said that five per cent. of the deaths in Bombay were due to the sewerage filth. The steam pumps lately introduced could throw out about a ton of black liquid sullage from the gullies about seventy or eighty feet long, which had been festering there for some months. The mosquitoes of Bombay were brought up there—(laughter)—and if those gullies were flushed by means of the steam-engine they would be so clean that even the cleanliest of them would not object to take his tiffin there. Only yesterday morning——

Dr. Cowasji : What, a tiffin was taken in a gully yesterday morning ? (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney replied that Dr. Cowasjee was more like a little boy than a grown up man. Yesterday morning when he went to see a patient of his at Frere Road his attention was drawn by the steam-engine being worked in a long and filthy gully, and to his utter astonishment he found that in addition to the liquid sullage a number of bandicoots and rats were flushed out from the gully one after another. The flushing served a double purpose, inasmuch as it cleansed the gully, and also prevented poisonous gas escaping into the adjoinning houses. In the interest of public health these engines should be multiplied and sanctioned again and again. He would raise both his hands in favour of according the sanction asked for. (Laughter.)

Dr. Bhalchandra said that in company of some of the members of the Standing Committee, he had personally seen the use of the engine, and was in a position to bear out what Dr. Blaney had stated.

The proposition being put to vote was agreed to.

COAL FOR LOVE GROVE PUMPS.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee "That letter No. 19395, dated 19th instant, from the Acting Commissioner to the Secretary, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the additional grant of Rs. 8,264, from Surplus Cash Balance, to provide for the purchase of coal for Love Grove Pumping Station to the end of the current year."

The necessary sanction was accorded.

THE OLD FURNITURE.

The next business before the meeting was the memorandum to the Secretary, No. 18068, dated 5th November, 1894, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding memorandum No. 14752, dated 24th October, 1894, from the Executive Engineer, on the question of the sale of certain furniture originally placed in the Council Hall.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the Commissioner be requested to dispose of the furniture in the best way he could.

Dr. DeMonte seconded the motion.

Mr. Wacha said that he should be sorry to see the furniture sold for a song. They had better send it to the Victoria Museum to be exhibited as a standing monument to the architect. (A Laugh.)

Dr. Blaney moved an amendment to the effect that the thirteen ornamental desks be transferred to the Joint Schools' Committee, for use in some of the girls' schools.

Mr. Nanu N. Kothare seconded the amendment.

Dr. Bhalchandra accepted it as a rider to his proposition.

Mr. Shroff said that they should reserve the furniture, which was known as the Corporation's folly for the new Town Hall they were going to have.

Mr. Wacha moved another amendment to the effect that the desks be given to the Joint Schools' Committee and the dais be reserved for the new Town Hall.

The amendment was agreed to.

THE BARBER LANE IMPROVEMENT.

The Corporation discussed resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 8338, dated 7th November, 1894, as under :—"That the report of the Sub-Committee on the proposed improvement of Barber Lane be adopted and forwarded to the Corporation as the report of the Standing Committee, with the recommendation that sanction be given (1) to the taking up of the 261 square yards, or thereabout, of ground in question, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 14,000, to the debit of the Budget grant for street improvement, and (2) to the sale of the 97 yards, or thereabout, of land remaining, not required for street improvement."

Mr. Roughton moved that the necessary sanction be accorded in the terms of the above resolution.

Dr. Blaney said that by this improvement the barbers who congregated at the corner of the lane would get a better breathing place. The lane was never clean and it was high time to allow free pure air to the residents of the locality.

The proposition was agreed to, and the Corporation adjourned until next Monday.

HIGH COURT.—APELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

A SKELETON FOUND IN A RIVER.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALAPPA BIN DASAPPA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C. I. E. Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who, on the 29th August last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused and another man named Rama were charged with the murder of Ningappa, Revenue Patel of Kemanker. The case for the prosecution was that the accused disliked the deceased, because the latter had taken steps to oust him from a field let to him by the Desai ; and Rama also disliked the deceased in consequence of a dispute as to his share in the ancestral property. The two killed the deceased and threw his body into the river Gatpraba, where it was found about a fortnight afterwards, reduced to a skeleton, many of whose bones were missing. The case for the prosecution mainly depended on the confession made by the prisoners. Apart from these it was not satisfactorily proved that Ningappa was dead, as the skeleton found might or might not be his ; as what was said about the hair, handkerchief, and tooth of deceased was not conclusive evidence of the identity of the deceased. It appeared that the deceased, a revenue patel, disappeared on the 18th June last but as he was in the habit of going to liquor shops in neighbouring villages and staying away for about a week, his absence at first did not cause alarm. It seemed, however, that in a quarrel between two of the witnesses in the case, one of them threatened to throw the other into a well just as Ninga Patel had been beaten and thrown into the river. This history in time came to the ears of the deceased's son ; a search was made in the river ; and the skeleton was found. The police were informed ; and the accused confessed. The jury found the accused guilty of murder, while Rama was acquitted and discharged. As the jury recommended the accused to mercy, the Sessions Judge, agreeing with the verdict, sentenced him to transportation for life.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving the court's decision, said, We admitted this appeal from the verdict of a Jury for reasons given in our previous order, chiefly with a view to see from the record whether the retracted confessions had been rightly admitted in evidence by the Sessions Judge. The record shews that before he recorded the confessions he took the evidence of the Magistrate before whom they were made ; and although the prisoners were defended by a pleader no objection was raised to the documents being read and recorded. The only objection raised in the evidence to the confession of the appellant Balapa was that it was never made ; and as regards that of the acquitted prisoner Rama, the objection that it had been induced by torture stated by that prisoner to the committing Magistrate, was not urged by the pleader at the time the Judge had to determine of the admissibility under Section 296 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Judge might himself before admitting it have taken evidence about the torture especially as the document was to be taken into consideration against the other prisoner Balappa under Section 30 of the Evidence Act. This would have been the more proper course, especially as the prisoner Rama had marks of violence on his body. But as no objection was made at the time, it is

THE POONA BRAHMINS AND RELIGIOUS MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leading article of this morning, you write that I "was pleased to heap" "studied insults" "on the head of the executive" in my speech at the last Provincial Conference. I really do not know what we have come to, if after all that the people of the Deccan have suffered during the past few months, there is to be no patience with even a protest from their side—a protest which, however emphatic, was surely couched in no disrespectful terms, and which was uttered, not without reluctance and regret, because the speaker felt that under the circumstances, it was his duty to speak out plainly. Besides whatever study there was in the matter, was about directing the criticism against the Government of Lord Harris and not against Lord Harris personally. However, this is one of those subjects in regard to which argument is generally wasted, and controversy, on the whole, does more harm than good. I will, therefore, pass on to the chief point in your article which seemed to me to call for this letter. In speaking of the remarks of the Sabha on the question of religious music, you say that the Sabha "lays down a kind of ultimatum to the effect that no regulations will be acceptable, unless they permit of religious music being played continuously *at any hour in the night or day and irrespective of the passing of the places of worship of other communities*, (The italics are mine.) What the Sabha, however, really says is this:—"It is necessary that all rules intended to regulate music on occasions of religious services and processions should unequivocally recognize the fact that the regulation is to be in respect of time and kinds of music only, and must not go the length of stopping *all* music, and thereby destroying its continuous character. If certain classes object to street processions passing by their public places of worship with music, while they are engaged in worship, this feeling should be respected not by forbidding all music at all times while passing those places, but by stopping all loud and noisy music, likely to disturb worship, during prescribed hours of worship." Of course I will not call your version of the Sabha's attitude a "studied" misrepresentation, but is it not clearly a serious, and under the circumstances, a most unfortunate misapprehension? There are several other passages in your article in which you show that, with all your ability and your desire to deal fairly by the two communities, you have, like most unconnected with either, but an inadequate grasp of the real situation and of the issues involved in the struggle. But it is not an easy task to set journalists right, and for the present, at any rate, I do not wish to attempt it.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Dec. 6. G. K. GOKHALE.

FOOTPATH IMPROVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through the medium of your influential paper may I draw the attention of our Municipality to an improvement very badly wanted at the Scandal Point. As the name signifies, it is a place where many meet, especially so on Sundays, when the footpath is so shamefully crowded, that it can hardly speak well of "Urbs Prima in India." Much more is this inconvenience felt, as the place is frequented by young Parsees, most of whom are very fond of walking in rows of sixes and sevens. This footpath requires to be made broad only at the semi-circle, where carriages stand, and this can be easily done either by reclaiming some six feet of space from the sea, or by lessening the circle a little.

I hope you will give this a corner in your valuable journal, and favour the "beau monde and

Bombay, Dec. 5. NAMEETEH.

COOKE'S CIRCUS.

MR. COOKE had a large and appreciative audience last night, when a new and interesting programme was presented. The Circus has had a three weeks' successful run and its popularity does not yet appear to flag. It is a matter of regret that prior arrangements hasten the departure of the Circus from our midst. The interesting items put forward by Mr. Cooke and his family can be classed among the very best performances that are ever displayed in the arena on this side. To-night a still more interesting programme is promised and Mr. Cooke gives his farewell performance to-morrow night. The last afternoon performance is announced for to-morrow.

THE SITUATION IN WAZIRISTAN.

KAJURI KACH, 3rd December.

A LARGE convoy of sick and wounded arrived to-day from Wano by the Pir Kwajha route, accompanied by Colonel Mason, Captain Wharry, Captain Lang (wounded) and Lieutenant Seagrim, Transport Officer. Colonel Mason and Captain Wharry join the headquarter staff at Dehra.

If it is true what the Kharoti Kirris say, Sherindil Khan, the Afghan Commissioner, has returned to Kabul, pending the solution of the Mahsud difficulty by the British Commissioners.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining powindah transport, as the powindahs say the Waziris are engaged in a religious war with Government. This scarcely agrees with the impression that pevailed that the powindahs were only waiting for our peaceful delimitation to be concluded before beginning one on their own account.—*Pioneer.*

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

311, 692-91—Tyabji D P and C—Munchoobhai Navalchand vs John Henry Told and another—Brown and M—Part heard.

312, 614-92—Crawford B and Co—Harry Arbuthnot Acworth vs Shavakshaw Dhunjibhoy—Tyabji D and Co.

313, 409-93—M L Sheriff—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Gazdhur vs J M Biddon—Framji and M.

314, 105-92—Edgelow and C—Nensey Kanji and another vs Assur Veerji and others—Thokurdas D and C.

315, 309-90—K D Shroff (for pauper)—Dawood Durvish Ghanchee vs Vullubhdas Purshotamdas—Little S N and B.

316, 570-91—Brown and M—Dewidas Harivullubhdass vs Narrondas Callandas and others—Craigie L and O, Crawford B and Co, Dikshit and H, and Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

242-94—Crawford B and Co—Sayed Mahomed Makhi Edroosi vs Kader Beg and others—Framji and M and Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

354-91—In person (a pauper)—Oomabai vs Marwadi Sella Joogtha and another—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

536-91—Crawford B and Co—H H Sultan Nawaz Jung vs Rustomji Nanabhoy Byramji Jijibhoy—Craigie L and O.

537-91—Ardeshir H and D—Gordhan Gopal vs Bai Shamcoverbai and others—Janardhan and A.

551-91—In person (a pauper)—Goolabdass Narondas vs Bhugwandas Thakoredas—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

272-94—In person (a pauper)—Daya and others—Mathubhoy and J.

370-92—Brown and M—Jethi vs Piladhur Hurridas and another—Little S N and B.

316-91—Bhaishunker and K—Damodher Haribhai and others vs Dewoonn Kasi and others—Payne, G and S and Mathubhoy and G.

312-91—Bhaishunker and K—Haji Ahmed Abdulla and another vs Kanji Lilladhur and others.

74-94—Jehangir D—Goolbai vs Cooverbai and others—In person.

318-91—Little S N and B—Nemidas Hurchund vs Dewchund Lalji—Mathubhai and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Hearing on exceptions to the Commissioner's Report

109-82—Edgelow A G—Gangji Hansraj and others vs Ganpatram Hemji—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

221-93—Chitnis, M and M—Benabai vs Krishnarao Ramchundra and others vs Wadia and G—Bhaishunker and K and B—V N Kirtikar—Part heard.

139-94—J C Kama—Koolsumbibi vs Fatmabibi and others—K D Shroff and In person.

363-91—M N Sakhatwalla—Dorabjee Jehangirjee Randelia vs Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthakoy—Bicknell M and M.

169-91—In person—(a pauper)—Rudroodin Bhaijeebhai vs Abdoolally Bhaijeebhai and others—Framjee and M.

46-93—Tyebjee and D for (a pauper)—Kooshabai vs Cassum Walla and another—Payne G and S.

47-93—Tyebjee and D for (a pauper)—Kooshabhai vs Abdoola Cassum—Payne G and S.

325-91—Bicknell M and M—Dadaji Cristnarai and others vs Govindjee Hunsraiee—Craigie L and O.

370-94—Brown and M—Dayal Vullubhdas vs Ravjeebhjee Hurdayal—Bicknell M and M.

335-94—Little S N and B—Runchordas Vithuldas vs Eduljee Shapurjee—Thakoredas D and Co.

141-94—Bicknell M and M—Narrondas Hurridas and others vs Jetha Cullianjee—Payne G and S.

LADY cricketers and cyclists (says the *Daily Telegraph*) have already become familiar "sights," but football played by women has hitherto been considered outside the sphere of practical athletics. Lady footballers will, however, soon have an opportunity of indulging in the winter pastime, as a match between female teams will shortly take place in the north of London. There can be no doubt that the organisers of this fixture mean business, and the preliminary announcement even states that the players will receive a share of the gate-money. The game will be played according to Association rules as interpreted by women.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE PATEL, Second Judge.)

A QUESTION OF THE LIABILITY OF A COMMISSION AGENTS.

MAKANLALL BAJRAGLALL AND ANOTHER VS. ZENOOBHOY *alias* ZENALBHOY AHMEDBHOY.

THE plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 539-12 being "damages sustained in consequence of the defendant having supplied to them goods different in quality from those agreed to be supplied under an Indent dated 7th June, 1893."

Mr. Motilal of Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi appeared for the plaintiff while the defendant was represented by Mr. Cawasji Sethna.

The Second Judge, in delivering judgment, said:—This case involves a question of the liability of Commission Agents entrusted with the execution of Indents for the purchase of goods in a foreign market and is of some importance. The plaintiffs are merchants and the defendant is a commission agent in Bombay. The suit is to recover Rs. 539-12 being "damages sustained in consequence of the defendant having supplied to them goods different in quality from those agreed to be supplied under an Indent dated 7th June, 1893." The defendant was asked to purchase 4 cases of Swiss embroidered nets of a specified quality and sold on account and risk of the plaintiffs. The Indent in the usual course of business was forwarded by defendant for execution to his agent or correspondent, one E. W. Jaeger in Bohemia. Jaeger in his turn purchased or got the goods manufactured in Switzerland, drew an invoice in his own name, drew a draft against the first shipment of two cases for £128-10 on the plaintiffs and asked the latter to place the same to account according to my Invoice. The invoice bears the name of Jaeger at the top of it and is "of goods ordered through Z Ahmedbhai (defendant) on account and risk of M B" (plaintiffs). On the order being executed defendant sent a memo, to the plaintiff on 25th July "I have received report upon your valued indent which I beg to communicate to you;" Placed at limits for shipment as desired." On the arrival of the goods per s.s, Poseidon, after some dispute as to the non-delivery of shipping samples, the plaintiffs accepted and paid the draft drawn by Jaeger to the National Bank, but on finding that the goods were different in quality, &c, from those ordered out asked the defendent to refund the amount of the draft, A survey was held on 14th February last and it was decided by the surveyors that plaintiffs should have 10 per cent allowance with option to reject the goods, Plaintiffs exercised their option and rejected the goods. Defendant thereupon replied that he had written to the drawer to remit the amount and fully expected to get that and then would take back the goods. After some correspondence defendant paid Rs. 200 as deposit, equal to the 10 per cent allowance, but considering it insufficient as margin money, the plaintiffs sold the two cases by auction 11th June, and the deficit or loss is what is claimed in this suit. It is to be noted that the whole correspondence is carried on by defendant as a common agent, and by their letter of the 31st January the plaintiffs called upon the defendant to furnish to them all the correspondence and telegrams between himself and Jaeger with respect to the indent in question. For the defence it is urged that there was no agreement to supply goods as between a vendor and vendee: that defendant was simply a commission agent to place the order of purchase: that there was no negligence on his part, and he was not liable to pay the damages claimed. The quantum of damage was also disputed. It was also stated that Jaeger was in Bombay and he might be sued. The question of liability depends on the determination of the legal relation between the plaintiffs and the defendant, and of the position of the defendant as a common agent. The legal relation of the plaintiffs in the case of an order purchase goods in a foreign market has been fully determined by the case of Ireland vs. Livingstone 5 H L C 395), Cassaboglie vs Gibbs 11 A B 1 57, and by the only case on the subject in I L R 13 Bombay 470, (on a reference from this court) to be that of principal and agent, and not of a vendor and vendee. Some of the English case have tried to interpret the legal meaning of the expression "commission agent with an eye to the question of passing the property in the goods, and of stopping the goods in transitu; and having also in view the general principle that a commission agent buying goods for a foreign merchant pledges his credit and is to be looked upon as principal in the purchase so far as the vendor of the goods is concerned In exparte suits, 15 Q B D 42 Brett M R treats the commission agent as a principal buying from the manufacturer, and as such principal selling the same goods at the same cost but plus his commission to the foreign merchant or Indentor. This legal interpretation coupled with the explanation given by Blackbourn J. in Ireland vs. Livingstone will help us to determine the defendant's liability. It was admitted by the latter case that though in contemplation of law the commission agent was a vendor, so for as executing the order and shipping the goods were concerned, yet the super added sale was not in any way inconsistent with the contract of agency by which the commission agent undertook to use resonable skill and diligence to procure the good order at or below the limits fixed. The relation of principal and agent continues all through, except for special purposes, which might arise under customs or usage of trade. The same principle is upheld in Schiller Dosogn's case in which for the failure of the manufacturers to supply goods under an order placed through them, the defendants as commission agents were held not liable. Sargent C. J. was of opinion that the defendants had only constituted themselves the Indentor's agents to place his order i.e. to effect a contract of purchase on his account. In the case of Cassabogin vs. Gibbs (11 Q. B. D. 79-9 which has been much relied upon by the solicitor for the plaintiffs the commission agent's liability for any actual loss resulting from his own negligency was conceded, and the real question determined was as to the measure of damages in a case between principal and agent. The plaintiff in that case was held entitled to recover the amount paid to retire the draft drawn by the defendant, and the actual loss sustained by him on the grounds that in violation of his duty the defendant had given wrong information to the quality of the opium shipped, and that relying on such information the plaintiffs had paid the draft. At first sight that case seems very like the present one, but I am afraid the differences are as important as the resemblances. In that case the draft paid was drawn by the defendant who had actually made in Hongkong the purchase of the opium ordered and shipped it, and he was the drawer of the draft that was retired. In this case it is Jager and not the defendant Z. Ahmedbhoy who actually purchased the goods and shipped them and drew the draft. The defendant was no party to this draft and he has not directly or through the Bank received the amoant thereof. So that Ahmedbhoy could not be said to have received the payment of the draft on the plaintiffs' use. In that case the defendant was held liable for having given incorrect information as to the quality of the goods; in the present case the incorrect information or the shipping of goods different to those ordered was by Jaeger, and there is no allegation even that the defendant Ahmedbhoy gave any assurance or gave any false information in violation of his duty as an agent which was relied upon by the plaintiffs and on account of which the plaintiffs were persuaded to accept and pay the draft in the National Bank. In relying on the case as one on all fours with the present the learned solicitor for the plaintiffs has lost sight of the circumstance that the defendant in the present case occupies the same position as that of the London agent of Gibbs who had accepted the Indent and who was employed by that plaintiff as the agent to place the order in Hongkong. For in that case the plaintiff C of London had given an Indent for purchase of opium to T G of London, and T G had in his turn forwarded it to his agent or head firm in Hong Kong, and it was this Hongkong firm that was sued for their negligence in shipping wrong goods. The London branch that occupied the position (which the present defendant now occupies, of a placing or forwarding agent, was not at all sued. The question then is can Ahmedbai be sued and held liable for the neglect or want of skill if any or for the wrong information given by Jaeger? I think not. Looking at the frame of the suit no liability attaches to defendant and the survey held is quite consistent with his character as an agent. Then again the presumption of the agent's personal liability is capable of being rebutted by the language of the Indent. Besides requesting the defendant to purchase the goods on his account and risk, the plaintiff says 'If the goods are not delivered by your principals for any reason will not hold you responsible." There is therefore *prima facie* disclosure of the principal in this indent. In the case of Schiller Dosogne Sargent C. J. treats the indent as simply a letter of instructions to the agent to buy, and the communication by the agent that the order is placed as meaning that a contract of purchase has been entered into with some manufacturer." Looking at the nature of an Indent transaction it is understood that in the conrse of business the Bombay agent is to employ another agent in Europe to purchase the goods in terms of the Indent. If so the case would fall under sections 194-195 of the contract, Act, and the Bombay Agent could only be liable for his own default, negligence or dereliction of duty, and not for that of the agent he employs in Europe. That agent becomes the agent of the principal i.e., the Indentor. I am of opinion that on these grounds the defendant is not liable on the case as framed, but as my judgment will be, at the request of the plaintiffs' solicitor, contingent on the opinion of the High Court. I must also decide the question of damages. If the action was maintainable I should have held that the damages claimed are the actual loss sustained by the plaintiffs, and they would be entitled to recover the same. The delay, if any, in the resale by auction was at the desire of the defendant and the plaintiffs should not suffer for any depreciation in the market after the arrival of the goods. As it is, I must dismiss the suit contingent on the opinion of the High Court. Costs to defendant Rs. 51.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE CZAR.

THE PAGEANT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

IN continuation of our account of the obsequies of the late Czar which appeared in the *Gazette* on Monday we publish the following further particulars:—As in Moscow on Saturday morning (Nov. 10) so in St. Petersburg on the morning of Monday, heralds in mediæval dress announced the coming of the body of "the Emperor Alexander III. of glorious memory." Telegraphing on Monday night the *Standard's* correspondent in the Russian capital said:—

The dreariness of the weather to-day, a fog and Scotch mist hanging like a pall over the city, is a fitting frame for the lugubrious labour that is being completed with feverish activity of decking the capital with mourning. . . . No balconies are to be occupied, nor windows opened, neither will it be permitted to climb up lamp-posts; thus in all respects differing from [redacted]ere every roof and balcony were crowded. . . . Free dinners will be provided tomorrow and Wednesday, nominally for 20,000, but in reality for unlimited numbers. The bell of St Isaac Cathedral is tolling already. All the shops closed at ten o'clock to-night. In the Fortress Cathedral the work is nearly finished and the interior already presents an appearance of striking grandeur. . . . The enormous number of foreign guests, with their suites, have swamped the accommodation in the palaces and 200 apartments have been engaged in the principal hotels to receive them, at the Imperial expense. The hotels and furnished apartments are filled to overflowing.

Tuesday morning in St. Petersburg broke with drizzling rain. When this ceased there remained a dark, leaden-coloured sky. The city was swathed in a heavy damp mist throughout the day. The Imperial funeral train reached the Nicholas railway station shortly after 10 a.m. The station and its approaches were covered with black cloth and black and white crape, relieved here and there with plants and festoons of pine branches. A large company awaited the train's arrival—Grand Dukes and Duchesses, Ministers, Members of the State Council, the British Ambassador, the son of the Ameer of Bokhara, the Metropolitan clergy, and a host of other officials, together with a guard of honour of marines. The route from the railway station to the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul lay through the wide boulevards and the grandiose modern squares of the Newski Prospect—a contrast to the ancient and picturesque streets of Moscow. The Moscow procession was reproduced with great elaboration of detail. It extended for about three miles, and was composed of no less than 156 groups, arranged in thirteen sections. A far greater number of Imperial and Royal and illustrious mourners and guests followed the gorgeous funeral car of black and gold, with its golden coffin, waving ostrich plumes, and pedestal of purple velvet.

The fact that both at Moscow and St. Petersburg the Prince of Wales alone of the Royal mourners walked beside the Czar Nicholas was much remarked.

The pageant moved on, as in Moscow, amidst the ringing of bells, the booming of cannon, bursts of wild and mournful music, and the sound of myriads of voices reciting prayers.

Europe and Asia met in the huge procession of soldiers and civilians representing every part of the Empire, and displaying every variety of magnificence in their costume. Most of the troops were accoutred in the latest military fashion, but some among them were in ancient armour, and carried heavy swords which probably bore traces of the rust of the Middle Ages. The clergy, in their richest vestments, and bearing lighted tapers, add to the dignity and impressiveness of the general effect.

The route was changed at the eleventh hour, in consideration, it is said, of the possible insecurity of a bridge on the line of march; and at a certain time the private houses were closed, even on their occupants.

The streets were densely packed with people, who knelt bareheaded and crossed themselves as the woful pagent passed behind grim lines of military with fixed bayonets; the overhanging clouds being reflected, as it were, by the vista of flags, festoons, draperies, and the other emblems of national mourning. The procession twice crossed the arms of the Neva by the Nicholas Bridge and the Metinsky Bridge.

The public interest (says the *Standard's* correspondent) was centred upon the stately funeral car, followed by the new ruler, with the Prince of Wales on his right and the King of the Hellenes on his left. Great disappointment was felt by the crowd that no glimpse could be obtained of their beloved Empress, whom all knew, nor of the future Empress, whom all longed to know; but every head was uncovered as the closely-draped carriages containing the Royal ladies passed along, and myriads of silent prayers followed them. The features which attracted most attention after the hearse and the Imperial mourners were:—First, the favourite chestnut horse of the late Czar, caparisoned in red, purple, and gold. Second, two strange symbolical figures, one mounted upon a steed in rich trapping, and dressed entirely in gilt armour; the other, following on foot, was clad in black armour, and carried a naked sword with its point wrapped in crape.

Four times the pageant paused for prayer before shrines of the Virgin.

IN THE FORTRESS CATHEDRAL.

At the doors of the Fortress Cathedral, reached at three o'clock in the afternoon through the portals of Peter the Great, the head of the procession parted right and left, forming a double line through which the hearse advanced to the threshold, where it was met by a Guard of Honour of the Preobrajensky Regiment. The ceremoney of depositing the coffin upon the catafalque surrounded by the regalia was a replica of that on Sunday at Moscow; except, perhaps, that the scene within this interior was one of greater and more lavish magnificence. In the presence of the mourning Imperial family, the Metropolitan and bishops, in gorgeous robes, conducted a service. The body was uncovered, and the members of the family ascending to the bier again kissed the hand of the late Emperor.

Telegraphing on Wednesday night, the *Standard's* correspondent said:—

At the close of the service in the Cathedral yesterday, the Czarina was to ascend the dais. She bent over the bier, kissed the face of the Czar, and remained overcome with emotion, drooping over the coffin, till her son with touching filial affection, hastened to her side and assisted her to return. Then he kissed his father's face and kneeled for a few minutes in prayer. He was followed by all the Grand Dukes and Duchesses, who kissed the hand. A more miserable day than this has been has not occurred for a year; the rain has not ceased for an instant. But the people did not allow it to interfere with their visit to the Fortress. Streaming through the Peter the Great gate, and out by the Trinity gate, an endless line of loyal subjects paid their last tribute of affection. Twice in the day the Emperor, his family, and the Court attend Mass round the bier, holding lighted tapers. Each service occupies an hour, and for the rest of the twenty-four hours the church is open to the public, who are admitted according to a special classification. I visited the Cathedral this afternoon amidst the silent crowd of mourners who filed in two deep. Each, as he or she approached the bier, kneeled, made the sign of the cross three times, kissed the Czar's hand and passed out by the opposite door. The church was dimly lighted by silver candelabra on the dais, which is alredy almost covered with wreaths of flowers and silver, though the floral tributes are few in proportion. Only the right hand and face of the deceased Monarch are exposed, and they are greatly shrunken. The priests take turns in reading the Gospels, and they burn incense day and night at the head of the coffin, which is also guarded by Generals and Pages of Honour.

Fifty thousand poor people were supplied with "funeral dinners" in St. Petersburg on Wednesday.

The Czar Nicholas has appointed the Prince of Wales Honorary Chief of the Kieff Regiment of Dragoons.

The Duke of York, accompanied by Lord Carrington and the Hon. D. Keppel, and attended by a courier and three servants, left Charing Cross by the Calais mail, on Monday evening, *en route* to St. Petersburg to attend the funeral of the late Czar.

The Duke of Coburg left Coburg for St. Petersburg on Monday, accompanied by his physician.

On Wednesday King George of Greece arrived in the Russian capital, and was received at the station by the Czar Nicholas and other members of the Imperial Family.

The number of wreaths is so enormous that a special train was required to convey them to St. Petersburg. One wreath of solid silver from Siberia is so large that a moderate-sized man can walk through it. It cost, says the *Times* correspondent, no less than £1,500.

By the train in which the Duke of York left London on Monday, was despatched a splendid wreath from the Queen in a wooden case, seven feet long by five feet broad, bearing in large painted letters these words:—"Fragile, with greatest care. The Queen's wreath for the Emperor of Russia's funeral under the charge of Lord Carrington, the Queen of England's Lord Chamberlain."

The wreath of wrought silver which the President of the Republic will send to St. Petersburg (says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*) is two metres in height and 1·40 metre in breadth. It is composed of two branches of oak intertwined in old silver, and tied with ribbons of the same, bearing the inscription, "A sa Majeste l'Empereur Alexandre III.—Le President de la Republique Francaise." An olive branch in old dead gold is thrown across the wreath.

It is stated that 208 correspondents of foreign newspapers have assembled in St. Petersburg this week.

Vienna newspapers estimate the total expenditure in connection with the late Czar's three months' illness at 10,000,000 roubles.

REQUIEM SERVICES IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Numerous Requiem Services for the late Czar, in addition to those chronicled last week, have been held, not only in Russia, but in other countries. At Constantinople a funeral service was celebrated in the church of St. Nicholas, at which the Sultan and the Porte were represented by special Envoys. In Washington, on Friday, a service was held at the Russian Legation, and Mr. Cleveland and all but one of the members of his Cabinet were present. In all the Paris churches, on Sunday, public prayers were offered, and it has been decided in the French capital, at a meeting organised by the Abbe Garnier, to open a subscription for the erection of a monument to the late Emperor.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the City of London, yesterday (Nov. 15), Mr. Graham, Chief Commoner, called the attention of the Court to the death of the late Czar of Russia. Their sympathy, he said, had been enhanced by the knowledge of the happy home life of the dead monarch, and the deep affection with which he was regarded by the members of his family. He was sure everyone hoped that the young Czar who had so suddenly been called upon to preside over the destinies of a mighty Empire would follow in his father's footsteps. He therefore moved that this Court desires to express its deep and heartfelt sympathy with the people of the Russian Empire on the loss, immense to themselves, and only a degree less to the rest of the world, occasioned by the death of His Imperial Majesty the Czar Alexander III., who had been fitly styled "the apostle of peace"; and sincerely trusts that the benign policy furthered by his lamented Majesty may be continued by his successor, to the advantage alike of the great Russian nation and of the world at large. (Cheers.) Sir Charles Hall, the Recorder, was about to put the resolution when Major Joheph rose and said: "Hold hard! I want to oppose it." The opposition of the hon. member caused some sensation; but the Lord Mayor appealed to Major Joseph to withdraw his opposition, and, in response to his Lordship's appeal, the Major withdrew his opposition, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.—The resolution was ordered to be sent to the Russian Ambassador.

POLICY OF THE NEW CZAR—CIRCULAR BY M. DE GIERS.

M. de Giers, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed (says *Reuter*) the following circular on Nov. 9 to the Russian representatives abroad:—

Our Illustrious Sovereign, when he assumed the supreme power conferred upon him by the inscrutable decrees of Providence, firmly resolved to take upon himself in all its details the exalted task which his beloved father of imperishable memory had undertaken. His Majesty will devote all his strength to the development of the internal welfare of Russia, and will in no way deviate from the completely pacific, loyal, and firm policy which to so great a degree has contributed to the general peace. Russia will remain faithful to her traditions, and endeavour to maintain friendly relations with all the Powers, recognising, as she has hitherto done, in respect for right and order the best guarantee for the safety of States. At the opening of that glorious rule which now belongs to history the objects of the Ruler consisted simply in the ideal of a strong and happy Russia, having proper regard for her own good without at the same time injuring anyone. To-day, at the beginning of a new reign, we avow the same principles with equal sincerity, and implore the Lord's blessing so that these principles may be carried out without modification for many years and may be invariably productive of good.

FINLAND'S CONSTITUTION TO BE MAINTAINED.

The following proclamation of the Emperor Nicholas to the people of Finland has been published at Helsingfors. It is dated Livadia, Nov. 6:—

Having by the dispensation of God come into the hereditary possession of the Grand Duchy of Finland, we desire to confirm the religion and fundamental laws of the country, as well as the rights and privileges which every class and inhabitant, both high and low, have hitherto enjoyed in the aforesaid Grand Duchy, according to the constitution of the country, promising to maintain all these privileges and constitutions strictly unimpaired both in effect and value.—(Signed) NICHOLAS.

The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraph that people wait in the streets of that city for five or six hours to take their turn in entering the Fortress Church to witness the lying in State.

Dr. Zakharin has published a report upon the illness of the late Czar. He traces its origin to the attack of Influenza in January, and finds contributing causes in overwork, and especially in the cold and dampness of the bedroom occupied by the patient in the Palace at Peterhof.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"Not only are Russian and England acting in friendly concert with respect to all present and prospective complications in the Far East, but they have arrived at a complete understanding in regard to the Afghan frontier question, which may now be regarded as satisfactorily settled.

"In official circles here it is considered likely that M. de Giers will resign the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs on account of impaired health, and his successor will probably be Prince Lobanoff, at present Russian Ambassador at Vienna, a highly experienced and sagacious statesman."

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending November 27, at compared with the statement of November 20, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	November 20. Rs. A. P.	November 27. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000 0 0	61,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,60,72,208 12 9	1,66,83,675 12 10
Other Deposits, &c.	5,27,51,315 15 6	5,61,01,391 15 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,97,935 12 5	4,05,561 11 5
Sundries	26,31,053 8 4	27,16,870 5 11
Rs.	9,79,52,524 1 0	10,20,08,470 0 9
ASSETS.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
Government Securities	82,29,928 0 0	76,50,988 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	68,53,756 0 0	68,52,571 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	85,36,108 0 5	75,21,374 5 9
Credits do do.	1,06,01,983 5 9	191,99,802 13 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,25,84,351 11 10	2,34,96,121 14 9
Balances with other Banks	3,08,948 7 9	3,06,433 10 9
Bullion	1,062 8 4	1,063 8 4
Dead Stock	12,83,818 9 9	12,87,639 10 5
Stamps	9,789 13 3	10,049 15 3
Sundries	13,35,413 10 7	13,87,993 14 5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,52,51,651 8 1	2,50,62,908 5 5
Do. at Branches	1,89,02,712 5 3	1,92,31,533 13 9
Rs.	9,79,52,524 1 0	10,20,08,470 0 9

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to November 27, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	5,89,742	Dec.
Do. at Branches	12,01,238	Inc.
Other Deposits	33,50,046	do.
Post Bills	8,626	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,30,125	Dec.
Loans	10,14,734	do.
Accounts of Credit	14,02,180	do.
Mercantile Bills	9,11,770	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	58,11,257	do.
Do. at Branches	3,28,842	do.

MANY of those who flocked last summer to see Rejane in the role of Madame Sans-Gene will be glad to read the autobiography of the Duchesse de Dantzic. This (says the *St. James's Gazette*) has just been republished by Guillaumin. The original edition by Leduc is practically unobtainable, and the interest attaching to the book fully justifies the reissue. Sans-Gene served in several campaigns in the early years of the French Revolution as a dragoon; and the volume in question contains her certificates of service in the 15th and 9th regiments. She received several wounds in action, and had horses shot under her in the field. Her autobiography ends with her marriage to Lefebvre-Desnouettes, Duc de Dantzic, and one of Napoleon's marshals of the Empire. The autobiography in question is said to have been dictated by herself. The new edition is prefaced with an introduction by M. Emile Cere, who sums up his remarks on the gallant lady under the following headings:—(1) Ses Campagnes; (2) Ses Blessures; (3) Ses Prisons; and (4) Ses Amours.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is prefectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

COLONIAL EXPANSION AND INTER-IMPERIAL FREE-TRADE.

THE opening meeting of the twenty-seventh session of the Royal Colonial Institute was held on Nov. 12, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, when a paper was read by Miss Flora L. Shaw on "Colonial Expansion." Lord Brassey occupied the chair. Among those present were:—

Lady Brassey, Lady Farrer, Sir Charles Warren and Miss Warren, Sir Eyre M. Shaw and Lady Shaw, Lieut-Gen. W. H. Goodenough and Mrs. Goodenough, Sir Henry Bulwer, Sir Frederick Young and Miss Young, Sir Charles Mills, Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, Sir Charles Stirling, Sir Edwyn Dawes, Sir J. Bevan Edwards, Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Joseph W. Trutch, Sir Jhon Pender, and Mr. H. H. Johnston.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he was able to make an announcement which he knew would be received with feelings of universal satisfaction. The Duke of York had done them the honour of associating himself with the society as one of its Fellows, and had, moreover, been pleased to allow himself to become a Vice-President. (Cheers.) In this they would feel that his Royal Highness was giving them further proofs of the interest which he had always taken in all that concerned the welfare of her Majesty's Colonies. He had visited the Colonies, and therefore in showing his interest in this country's Colonial relations he was acting with due knowledge of all that it implied. They would be glad to know that the Institute continued to enjoy uninterrupted prosperity, and he thought they might with reason claim that it thoroughly fulfilled the objects for which it had been designed.

Miss Flora L Shaw, who was received with applause, pointed out that the Royal Colonial Institute is in the habit of opening its session in November, and that the month seems of happy augury for the yearly renewal of labours so intimately connected with the rise of our Colonial Empire. In this month, a little more than 300 years ago, the reigning sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, attended a solemn thanksgiving offered by the nation for an event which definitely determined the place of Great Britain in modern history. The defeat of the Spanish Armada had given us the command of the seas. From that day the law of our national life has been expansion. We have needed a Nelson to maintain the naval supremacy which Drake and Hawkins won, but with the occasion came the man. Our Navy has remained supreme, and behind its armoured bulwarks the little English island of Queen Elizabeth has expanded into the Empire of Queen Victoria. Instincts of liberty, adventure, and organisation, for which the unimpeded exercise was secured upon the seas, have found room in the spaces of two worlds to grow, and the Colonial expansion upon which she had been invited to read a paper is simply the continuation by the British Colonies of the main theme of British history. Before indicating what appeared to her to be the most pronounced lines of its development, she passed rapidly in review some of the principal characteristics of the British Colonies. There is, she said, not a Colony, however obscure, beneath the British flag which may not fill that it can ask for and eventually obtain the fullest measure of freedom that it can show itself prepared to use. What is true of the smallest is no less true of the greatest, and the growth of the self-governing Colonies is a perpetual enlargement of what were once thought to be the final possibilities in this direction. This form of moral expansion, which is of course an expansion no less of the whole Empire than of its parts, is an essential accompaniment of the physical expansion which is taking place. Under less elastic institutions there would be no room for growth, and where we get now healthy extension we should with more rigid bonds have to choose between deformity or rupture. Rupture we have had, alas! once too often in our history. Looking backward, we can think only with sorrow of what the British Empire might have been if the United States had been allowed to grow beneath the flag. But the lessons of a century are not all vain. Two of the groups of our self-governing Colonies count now each within their borders a population rather greater than was the population of America when it separated itself from us. If within the century that is to come each of these groups should grow as the United States have grown, and the Empire of our great-grandchildren should include the equivalent of two Americas, without taking count of Africa and India, our descendants will have sufficient reason to be proud, and the statesmen of that day will have need to take ever-widening views of the powers and destinies of nations. In the constituencies of our Colonies and dependencies it is to the three great self-governing groups that we must look for indications of the direction in which the forward movements that govern the future will be taken. These groups differ widely in the conditions under which their growth must be carried on. Two form portions of great continents, and must be necessarily affected by the currents of foreign and continental life that flow beside them. One, like Great Britain on a larger scale, is composed of a group of independent islands. Two, again, but not the same two, are situated in the southern hemisphere, with milder skies and softer seas than ours, reversing in their climatic conditions our notions of north and south, enjoying their harvests in our seed time, and sending us in midwinter their summer fruit. Canada and Australia, which are alike in one fact, that both are practially peopled with white races, are at the very antipodes, not only of the world, but of each other in their remaining features.

The possessions of the Empire are too vast to be covered by a passing thought. In the midst of them the three great groups of self-governing Colonies are the centres, which naturally ar

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE deepest mourning for the Czar is worn in the girls' schools in Paris. Rich young Parisiennes have agreed to wear morning equal in depth to that worn by the Czar's youngest daughter, aged twelve.

A story, which ought to have reached the Premier is narrated of his visit to Sheffield, says the gossip writer of the "Sheffield Telegraph." While passing through the great Atlas establishment, several of the fine burly fellows, whose knowledge of the distinguished guest chiefly centred in him as the owner of a good horse, communicated to one of the company their wish that Lord Rosebery would do them a favour. What was it they wanted? A speech? suggested the gentleman approached. A speech! No Speech be hanged! said the Atlasmen; we want a tip for the Liverpool Cup!

In the "Dana Zeitung" appears the following version of an extraordinary hunting incident. Baron Vietinghoff and Prince Hohenlohe went together to shoot stags, and agreed to decoy the animals by imitating their call on a special kind of horn. When they reached the hunting-ground, therefore the two hunters separated, and, each accompanied by a gamekeeper, went off in different directions. During the course of the day they unknowingly approached each other, and each heard the other's decoy-call, and believed that a stately stag was before him. The thicket was so dense that they could not see each other. At last Prince Hohenlohe got tired of waiting, and fired thrice rapidly in the direction where he believed his game to stand. The first bullet glanced off the cartridge-belt of Baron Vietinghoff the supposed stag; the second struck his watch and sprang off to a distance; the third fell dead from a pocket-book well filled with papers, and the young Baron, though hit three times stood unwounded. He was so convinced that, not his fellow hunter, but a stag was before him, that he attributed the three shots to explosions of the cartridges in his belt, and so was busy in unfastening the belt and throwing it away. The astonishment of both comrades when at last they found out what had happened must have been great, and their joy at the happy ending of what might have turned out a tragedy equally so. The Prince Hohenlohe of this curious adventure is the son of the new Imperial Chancellor.

A London correspondent tells a curious story with respect to Jabez Balfour, on the authority of a gentleman through whose hands the communication passed. When after the general election of 1892 Mr Gladstone began to form his Ministry, he received applications for appointments from quarters which surprised even his long experience. Amongst them was one from the member for Burnley, who pointed out that, having held the seat at the general election by a majority of over 1,400, no danger need be anticipated from a bye-election arising out of his acceptance of office. That was of course, only a subsidiary recommendation. Mr Balfour had, he ventured to think, established claims on the Ministry since he had won Tamworth in 1880, had shaken the enemy in strongholds at Croydon and Newington, and was now firmly seated in a borough that had once sustained a Dissentient Liberal. Lest these claims should not suffice, Mr Balfour modestly mentioned the incalculable amount of public good he had done by sowing the seeds of thrift amongst the people and supplying them, through the Liberator Bulding Society and other agencies, with means of providing against sickness and old age. At this time Jabez was already tottering to his fall. Had his request been complied with he would probably have brought down the Government with him.

A Herbert Spencer story told by Dr. Hiles Hitchens appears in the "Independent." Last summer Dr. Hitchens was staying in the same hotel as Mr. Spencer. After dinner it was customary for the gentlemen to repair to the smoking-room, and Mr. Spencer often went there. On his leaving the room one evening, a talkative visitor said, Gentlemen, do you know who that is who has just left the room? That is no other than the great Herbert Spencer, the author of the Faerie Queen. Dr. Hitchens told Mr. Spencer of the incident next morning when the great thinker replied, that is a mistake that has been made before to-day.

It is Mr. Gladstone who quotes Burke:—Early and provident fear is the mother of safety. Mr. Hall Caine's sentiment is pretty. He writes:—When I see the innocent suffer and the wrong-doer prosper, when the world seems out of gear and the time seems out of joint, no words return to me so soon, sustain me so well and revenge my sympathies so absolutely as these:—Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?

Lord Brassey, according to a writer in the November number of the "Strand Magazine," who made inquiries on the subject, considers it a duty to give at least a tenth part of his yearly income in charity. But, it is added, I afterwards gathered from Mr. J. Potter—who has been Lord Brassey's secretary for twenty years—that this was far too low an estimate, and that the whole amount is greatly in excess of this. Lady Brassey devotes considerable time to benefiting and personally visiting the poor and suffering. She has founded a convalescent home for children at Bexhill, Sussex, and is a frequent and welcome visitor at the Seamen's Hospital, near the Victoria and Albert Docks, with which Lord Brassey is also associated. Is not that rather far for you to go? Lady Brassey was asked. Yes, was the reply, but no one else will go, on that account.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen met with some curious incidents during their recent Western tour. Here is one, described by the "CanadianGazette," which occurred at Brandon. A fire broke out in the city, and here was the usual rush to the spot:—In the yard an engine of the Canadian Pacific Railway was resting noiselessly near the depot, when the engineer in charge thought to move in the direction of the fire. Just then two or three men stepped on the engine and were promptly and brusquely ordered off. One of the strangers appealed to the engineer, stating that he also was an engineer. This was sufficient, so he was invited to retake his position, and according to custom was also asked to take the lever, which he did, opening wide the throttle. The party were soon on their flight to the fire. In the meantime the stranger was being taken in by the crew. Imagine their surprise as the glare of the cat-light revealed to them the features of the Governor-General of Canada.

Who are the best after-dinner speakers in England? Mr. Charles Dickem, writing in the "North American Review" on Public Dinners, says that they are to be found among the actors—Mr. Henry Irving has trained himself into an excellent after-dinner speaker; Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, and Mr. Charles Wyndham all talk well; Mr. Comyns Carr's speeches are always charming, both from the literary and elocutionary points of view; and Mr. Arthur Pinero has no superior—I might almost say no real rival—among the best of them all. Among the politicians, Mr. Dickens selects Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Chamberlain as the best. Scientific men, he says, are all bad at it; and so are artists, with the exception of Sir Frederic Leighton, whose ornate and florid style easily beats even Mr. Chauncey Depew in the American's most magnificent moments. Literature is dismissed by Mr. Dickens almost as curtly. The after dinner speeches of men of letters are deadly dull—Mr Lecky Mr. G. A. Sala alone excepted. But Mr. Dickens judges, no doubt, by the standard of his distinguished father, who greatly excelled in this difficult art.

One of the much-maligned German railway companies has at lenght put into practice an idea which undoubtedly bears the stamp of enterprise and genius. On one of the platforms at Potsdam (so the story runs) the company has installed a parrot which has been taught to cry, as the trains pull up, Potsdam! Ten minutes stoppage! To which, being a patriotic bird, and mindful, doubtless, that Potsdam is an imperial residence, it usually adds, "Es lebe unser Kaiser!"

Affairs seem still to be booming with General Booth in America. At a great Darkest England meeting in the Carnegie Music-hall, New York, he was fortunate enough to have Mr. Chauncey M. Depew as chairman, and eight thousand dollars (£1,600) was subscribed for the scheme on the spot.

The Australian aborigines get fewer and fewer. There are now only about 8,000 in the whole colony of New South Wales, and these are found principally in the remoter country districts. They possess not the slightest power of mischief, and those who desire to see the black man as he was seen by Captain Cook must journey many hundred miles into the almost unexplored regions of the far North.

Mr. Christie Murray, the novelist, has been lightening up his American lectures with details about Mr. Gladstone alleged to have been gathered at first hand. One of his statements was that when at Hawarden, during the Bulgarian atrocity time, Mr. Gladstone took him into the grounds of the Castle and kept him walking there for seven hours! If this is a fair specimen of Mr. Murray's statements about the G. O. M., it is not surprising to read that his audiences were entertained.

Among the topics of conversation in court was the fact that in a few weeks Baron Pollock will have completed 21 years' service on the Bench, having been appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in 1873. It was remarked how vigorous he looked and how closely he watched every point in the case. Of the many anecdotes related of him during the periods of waiting was one illustrating his great dislike to try a case involving a question of account. On one occasion connsel, in opening his address, mentioned that his client's husband had gone to his long account. What, what? said the Baron. I am not going to try a question of account. I shall refer this case. Explanations followed, and the case proceeded.

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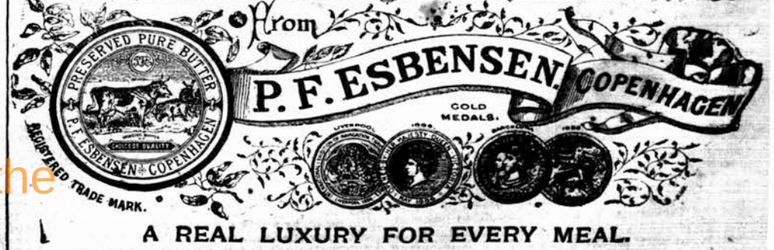

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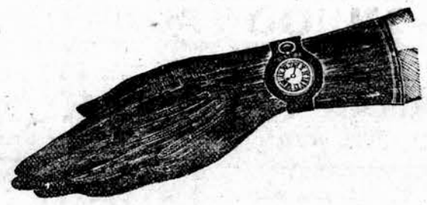

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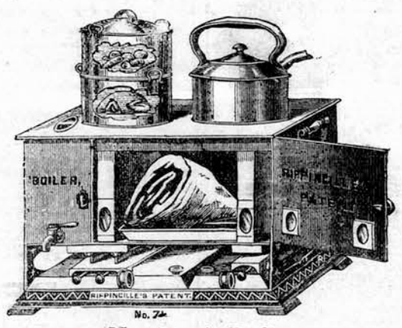

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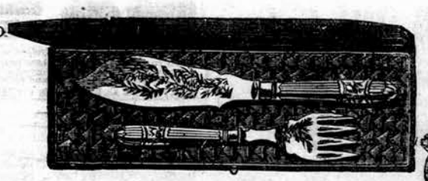

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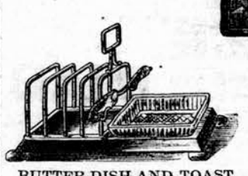

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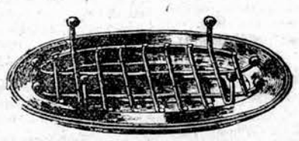

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